"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,645. ..... NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy, showers this morning; Tuesday, fair; moderate west to northwest winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 13.

RUSSIA INVADES GERMANY; GERMANY INVADES FRANCE, BUT DOES NOT DECLARE WAR; ENGLAND'S DECISION TODAY; BELGIUM MENACED, LUXEMBURG AND SWITZERLAND INVADED; GERMAN MARKSMEN SHOOT DOWN A FRENCH AEROPLANE

England Is Holding Back Though Germany Is Seizing Her Ships.

CABINET IN NIGHT SESSION

Believed to Have Reached Final Decision, Which Will Be Announced Today.

SEEK $250,000,000 WAR LOAN

Demand for Funds Likely to be Laid Before Parliament at Once.

CALL OUT NAVAL RESERVES

Britain's Territorial Troops Hurrying to Camps—Kitchener Gives Up Trip Abroad.

TRAP THREE GERMAN SPIES

Kaiser's High Sea Fleet Rushes Through Kiel Canal and Begins Holding Up English Vessels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—A fateful Cabinet council wherein England's part in the Armageddon was to have been decided began at 6:30 o'clock last night and finished at 8:15. An earlier one had met at 11 A. M. and sat until 1:55 P. M. At the second meeting, though no official statement was issued, it was indicated that Great Britain was still not involved.

The Cabinet will meet again, it was announced, this, Monday, morning, and Premier Asquith will make an announcement of England's position in the House of Commons.

Toward midnight a report was issued that the Government would apply to Parliament for a war loan of $250,000,000.

The swiftness and apparent success of the German plans have created surprise even in quarters where the efficiency and thoroughness of the German General Staff's preparations are most clearly realized.

All local trains have been held up for many hours by Government operations on the railroads.

The British Government has established a censorship on all dispatches going out of the country, even cablegrams.

Belgium an Issue.

The question of the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium will be found to have played a most important part in shaping the policy of the British Government in the present crisis. Only last Friday the British Ambassadors in Paris and Berlin were instructed to ask the French and German Governments, respectively, whether they would respect Belgian neutrality in the event of war.

The French Government immediately declared that it would respect Belgian neutrality, and the French Minister in Brussels was instructed to give assurances to that effect to the Belgian Government.

In behalf of the German Government Dr. von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, replied to Edward Goschen, British Ambassador to Berlin, that he was unable to say whether Germany would respect Belgian neutrality, adding that assurances on this point would prejudice Germany from a military standpoint.

Lord Kitchener, who was to have started for Egypt tomorrow, has postponed his departure. Events have moved so rapidly that his journey across France and thence by a British cruiser to Egypt is no longer considered practicable. A different route may be taken later in the week, unless, indeed, Lord Kitchener's services are required in the meantime for purposes other than those originally intended.

Die Cast, Says London Times.

The London Times says today in an editorial:

"The die is cast. The great European struggle, which the nations have so long struggled to avert, is begun.

"Germany declared war upon Russia on Saturday evening, and yesterday her troops entered Luxemburg, crossed the French frontier from Lorraine without any declaration at all. It is idle to dwell upon events such as these. They speak for themselves in a fashion which all understand.

"They mean that Europe will be the scene of the most terrible war she has witnessed since the fall of the Roman Empire. The losses of human life and the accumulated wealth of generations which such a contest must involve are frightful to think of.

"That it should come about despite the zealous efforts of diplomacy and against the wishes of almost all the nations whom it is destined to affect is a grim satire upon the professions of peace yet fresh upon the lips of those who have plunged the Continent into its miseries and calamities.

"The blame must fall mainly upon Germany. She could have stayed the plague had she chosen to speak to Vienna as she speaks when she is in earnest.

"She has not chosen to do so. She preferred to make demands upon St. Petersburg and Paris which no Government could entertain and defeat the last efforts of this country and others for mediation. By irrevocable acts she has lived up to the worst principles of the Frederican tradition, which disregards all obligations of right or wrong at the bidding of immediate self-interest.

Violation of Traditions.

"She believes her admirable military organization has enabled her to steal a march upon her rivals. She has been mobilizing in all but the name while their mobilization was retarded by conversations. She continued until her moment had come, then she flung the mask aside while her Ambassador was still in Paris. While by customs traditional among all civilized peoples she was still at peace with France she sent soldiers into Luxemburg and invaded the territory of the republic.

"It is hard to say which of these acts was the grosser. In the infringement of public right with Luxemburg she makes no pretense of a quarrel. She herself was party to the guarantee of its neutrality contained in the treaty of 1867. The other guarantors are Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Netherlands. She solemnly pledged herself with some of them, including France and ourselves, to respect this neutrality.

How Germany Keeps Her Word.

"The world sees how Germany keeps her word. She has been weak enough, or cynical enough, to issue an explanation of her breach of faith. Let Englishmen who have been disposed to trust her judge it for themesvles. She has not, she says, committed a hostile act by crossing the frontiers, by forcibly seizing Government offices, and by forcibly interrupting telephonic communication. These are merely measures to protect the railways from possible attack by the French. For her sudden invasion of France no excuse has as yet been

Continued on Page 2.

Switzerland Now Invaded by Germans, Basle Seized

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—A Daily Telegraph dispatch from Paris says:

"Simultaneously with the invasion of Luxemburg the German Army has invaded Switzerland and occupied the Swiss station of Basle.

"Basle contains two stations, one German and one Swiss. Basle is now entirely in the hands of the Germany Army."

Basle is the great railway centre of Switzerland. Important railways run northward from it through the western edge of Germany, some diverging into France. The Germans have seized it, probably because as the terminus of these railways it is important to their control and management.

Ultimatum to Belgium, Must Aid German Troops

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Belgium in which she offers an entente provided Belgium facilitates the movements of German troops.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man. Now 21 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

TREASURE SHIP HEADS FOR A GERMAN PORT

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, With $10,600,000 Gold for London and Paris, Headed for Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Kronprinzessin Cecilie signaled by wireless off Malin head at 4:15 o'clock this morning. At first it was supposed that she might have turned back to New York. A message, however, shows that she is taking the northern route.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie signaled by wireless to Malin Head at 4:15 o'clock this morning. The position of the vessel was not ascertained.

Malin Head is the northernmost point of Ireland. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie left New York last week for Bremen by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg. She has on board a large amount of gold. In ordinary circumstances she would have communicated first with the Fastnet station, off the southern coast of Ireland.

It is believed, therefore, that the vessel is skirting the north of the British Isles with the intention of entering the North Sea and making her way direct to some German port.

There was a rumor afloat last night of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie being captured by British men-of-war. Nothing of this nature had been heard at the agent's office.

When told the Kronprinzessin Cecilie had been reported going around the north coast of Ireland, though she was to have gone to Plymouth and Cherbourg, Mr. Von Helmuth simply said the situation may have changed in international relations since she left this country.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie sailed from New York at one A. M. last Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, with 332 first, 131 second and 794 steerage passengers. In her specie room she had $10,600,000 in gold consigned to London and Paris and about 3,500 sacks of mail.

On this voyage the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which is under the command of Capt. Charles Polack, commodore of the fleet, was to go fifty miles further north than she did on her last trip, and her course could be made still further north to cut off corners at the captain's discretion, as the ice has disappeared from the Atlantic tracks and the ice patrol ships have been withdrawn.

On her last eastward voyage the liner, which can average 23½ knots, reached Plymouth at 10 P. M. on Sunday night, and on this voyage she should have been fully two hours earlier, according to the reckoning of the line's officials here.

Under normal conditions the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, after landing passengers and mails at Plymouth, crosses to Cherbourg to land the Paris mails and passengers and then proceeds up Channel to Bremen, where she usually arrives at daybreak on Tuesday. As Plymouth and Cherbourg are both naval stations and strongly fortified, it is probable that the liner has taken the Anchor Line route, passing to the north of Ireland and will then go around the north of Scotland into the North Sea to Bremen direct.

She had only 300 tons of express freight abroad, the agent said yesterday.

ON THE FRENCH FLANKS.

Two German Armies Massing—Troops Pouring Into Luxemburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Monday, Aug. 3, 3:30 A. M.—The Germans are still pouring troops into Luxemburg. A force of 100,000 is already massed along the Belgian frontier opposite Dinant. Artillery and stores in trainloads are filling every railway station.

An unconfirmed report has been received that the Germans are massing another army on the French frontier at Limburg.

Should this be true, the Germans would have two armies acting on the flank of the French advance.

FRANCE AT DISADVANTAGE.

Germans May Be Numerically Superior at First, Expert Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—France is likely to have to bear the brunt of a superior German attack for some time, according to Col. Repington, The London Times's military expert, who considers that Russia will be unable to make herself felt for perhaps a considerable period.

Austria has not committed herself to serious operations against Servia, and may now abandon them and adopt a defensive attitude in regard to Servia and transfer the bulk of her forces to Galicia to co-operate with Germany against Russia, hampered by slow mobilization.

"In this situation," says Col. Repington, "France runs the risk for a certain period of finding herself faced by superior numbers, possibly by a superiority of 200,000 men."

Russian Forces Cross German Border at Many Points.

SEIZE RAILROAD STATION

Now Hold Eydtkuhnen, German Town on the Main Line Into Russia.

FRENCH INVASION REPORTED

Berlin Hears That Attacks from the West Have Also Been Started.

COSSACKS MAKING A DASH

Two Squadrons Are Reported Marching on Johannesburg, 15 Miles from the Border.

AVIATOR DROPPING BOMBS

Assaults on Nuremburg by French Airman Denounced in Berlin's Official Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The most memorable day in the history of modern Germany has passed. The Fatherland is engaged in war against the empire of the Czar and all but engaged in war with France. Russia began hostilities in the very first hours of yesterday morning by an attack on German soldiers going along the frontier. No formal declaration of war by Russia preceded this event.

At the very moment when THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is writing this dispatch, apparently official information has arrived that the French have crossed the frontier into German territory.

So if this news is confirmed there is also war with France.

Earlier in the course of the day French aviators, according to report from military sources, hurled bombs on to Bavarian railways in the vicinity of Nuremberg. Apparently they caused no damage.

In the meantime events are following upon each other with bewildering rapidity. The Russians have occupied the well-known German railway station of Eydtkuhnen, which all Americans going to Russia are acquainted with. At many other points Cossacks and other Russian troops have crossed the frontier. A Russian who tried to throw bombs from a railway train was arrested.

Mobilization Goes On.

While extra editions of the newspapers are keeping Berlin informed of these epoch-making pieces of news from hour to hour, the first day of mobilizatiton proceeds according to orders. The most indelible impression which one received was the incredible calm with which the faithful sons of the supreme War Lord rallied to the colors.

Nowhere does chauvinistic rejoicing or wild howling for war reign. Iron earnestness rules the hour.

During the entire day I have scarcely seen more soldiers than usual. The only difference was that those seen wore the new gray field uniforms, which look in the highest degree businesslike.

Germany's famous sense of military duty is showing its noblest side. Everybody went joyfully to the place long ago assigned to him. Everywhere in Berlin one finds friends and acquaintances who tomorrow, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday must report to their regiments.

Crowds Out, Day and Night.

Unter den Linden and the square before the Imperial Palace is packed full of tens of thousands of people from early morning until late at night. Everybody is waiting for the Kaiser.

The most imposing of all the patriotic demonstrations was that in front of the statue of Bismarck in the Reichstag Square, where a religious service was held. The Emperor and Empress were present at the service in the Garnisonkirche (Garrison Church), and were acclaimed with wild enthusiasm.

"In the afternoon the imperial couple went out in an automobile several times along the Unter den Linden and into the Tiergarten. The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. The Kaiser wore an expression of the greatest gravity.

Yesterday's address by the Emperor to the people from the window of the imperial palace is looked upon primarily as an appeal to the Social Democrats. The latter seem to be ready to do their full duty as German citizens.

The Russian Advance.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A Russian column, with artillery, has crossed the German frontier at Schwinden, southeast of Bialla.

Two squadrons of Russian Cossacks are riding in the direction of Johannesburg, in East Prussia, fifteen miles from the frontier.

A Russian patrol last night crossed the German frontier near Eichenreid, in Posen, and attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge over the Warthe. Two Germans were slightly wounded.

This information was issued today by the imperial staff.

The staff also announced the crossing of the frontier by the Russian column near Schwinden. The above information, the staff adds, shows that Russia has invaded German territory and that war has actually begun.

A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Naumburg, Bavaria, according to an announcement made by the military authorities today.

In announcing the dispatch, the authorities add that this action was a crime against the rights of man, as there had been no declaration of war.

Last night a hotelkeeper in Kochem and his son tried to blow up the Prussian State railroad tunnel at Kochem. Their attempt failed and the men were shot and killed.

While a train was crossing a bridge at Thorn today a passenger tried to throw a bomb from the window of a coach, probably with the hope of destroying the bridge. He was arrested.

An official statement issued today says:

"In consequence of a Russian attack on German territory, Germany is in a state of war with Russia. The French reply to the German representation is of an unsatisfactory character.

"Moreover, France has mobilized, and an outbreak of war with France must therefore be reckoned with any day or any moment."

Another statement declares that Russia has invaded Germany in a time of peace "in flagrant contradiction of Russia's peaceful assurances."

BERLIN, via Brussels, Aug. 2.—The Russian Ambassador at Berlin has received his passports.

TOKIO, Monday, Aug. 3.—Russia has seized a German steamer at Vladivostok.

First Naval Battle Opens; Cruisers Fight Off Libau

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 3.—The news has just been received here that the German cruiser Augsburg is bombarding the Russian naval port, Libau, in the Baltic.

A Russian cruiser is attacking the Augsburg.

Part of the town of Libau is said to be in flames.

This news is confirmed by a wireless report from the German cruiser to Berlin.

DANISH FRONTIER COVERED.

Half a German Army Corps There—Transports, Torpedo Boats Swarm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Aug. 3, 4 A. M.—A private telegram to The Burlingske Tidende from Kolding states that Germany is stationing half an army corps in the north of Schleswig.

A division has been detailed to occupy the neighborhood, which traps 8,000 men quartered in Hadersleben. This concentration near the Danish frontier is confirmed by another private telegram, which states also that a large fleet of German transports passed through Femern Belt this afternoon. German torpedo boats are constantly passing through the belt.

HURL MILLION MEN AT FRANCE.

Kaiser Actually Began Mobilizing Friday, Two Days Ahead of Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The German Emperor officially ordered the mobilization of the entire forces of Germany at 5:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Actually the mobilization began on July 31 (Friday).

The French mobilization, which was ordered at midnight Saturday, will take seven or eight days to complete, when a million men will be in the field.

The German plan of campaign is believed to be to fling almost the entire strength of the German Army, twenty-two army corps, or 1,000,000 men, upon France.

Three army corps, 125,000 men, with reserves will be left to face Russia.

Two Armies of Kaiser Enter France and Begin Hostilities.

ONE SEIZES LUXEMBURG

Hundred Thousand Men Enter Duchy, Violating the Guarantee of Neutrality.

CAPITAL IN THEIR HANDS

Protests of Authorities Ignored—March Then Begun on the French Town of Longwy.

22 GERMANS SLAIN IN FIGHT

Attack of Patrol Is Beaten Off, But Cannon Firing Is Reported.

SECOND INVASION TO SOUTH

Force Said to Number 20,000—Heavy Fighting Reported and a German Repulse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—German troops have invaded French territory at two points without issuing a declaration of war.

One of the invading forces is moving southwest from the neutral Duchy of Luxemburg, into which a large force was flung early yesterday morning.

The other movement, nearly ninety miles to the southeast, is directed almost from the heart of the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, which Germany wrested from France in 1870.

By invading and occupying the Duchy of Luxemburg Germany struck the first serious blow of the war.

This operation opens up the famous Trou de Treves gap in the French fortified lines, which is approached by the Luxemburg Railway. About this place apprehensions were expressed by military men in France a year ago.

The German troops are now marching on the fortified French town of Longwy, which is close to the Luxemburg frontier.

Almost at the same time with the news of this aggressive movement by Germany word came of an actual violation of French territory in the vicinity of Cirey, near Nancy.

An early report said German cavalry were reconnoitring there.

Later reports said that the invading force numbered 20,000 men, and that there had already been heavy fighting on the Franco-German frontier at that point, resulting in the repulse of the Kaiser's forces.

While the story of heavy fighting was not confirmed, the French Ambassador received official word that German troops had crossed the frontier. It is believed that the advance is in force.

Twenty-two Germans Killed.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Paris, filed at 8 o'clock last night, gives these facts of various hostile encounters:

"Two officers and twenty men of a German patrol, which crossed the frontier near Longwy, were killed, and the attack was repelled.

"Germans crossed the frontier at Cirey, twenty-five miles from Nancy, last night.

"Germans fired on a customs post at Petit Croix last night.

"Zeppelins manoeuvred over French territory near Epinal.

"A German spy was shot dead by a guard at the Soissons railway bridge last night.

"M. Eyschen, Minister of State of Luxemburg, in a message to M. Viviani, the French Premier, states that thirty-five German motor cars, carrying officers, and followed by numerous detachments of cavalry, crossed the Moselle by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, on the eastern border of Luxemburg. The Minister adds that he had addressed a protest to the German Emperor and the German Foreign Minister."

How Germans Seized Luxemburg.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Brussels says:

"German troops are concentrating in Lorraine near the French town of Belfort.

"It is believed that German troops are moving toward the French frontier by way of Luxemburg and Metz.

"The newspaper Patriote has received the following telegram from its correspondent at Arlon, Belgium:

"'At 5 o'clock this morning the Luxemburg Government was informed that German troops on motor cycles were approaching from Treves. The German motor cyclists raced up to the gates of the Town of Luxemburg. They dismounted and inspected the viaducts and bridges, making sure that these were intact, and examined the railway to see that the rails had not been tampered with. The Germans then rode off.

"'A fresh detachment of German officers and of men in uniform arrived shortly afterward, but departed after surveying the town through glasses.

"'The authorities immediately drew up a proclamation urging the inhabitants to remain in the railway stations, and all the public services in the capital and the Grand Duchy were taken over by the Germans.

"'At 9 A. M. five motor cars containing German officers arrived from Treves and disappeared in the direction of Longwy over the French frontier.

"'Three German military trains passed through Luxemburg today. Thirty thousand Germans are said to be between the Moselle River and the City of Luxemburg.

"'German soldiers also occupied Trois Vierges and other Grand Ducal stations.

"'Telegraphic and telephonic communication between Brussels and Luxemburg are cut.'"

Protested Vainly to Germans.

Another version of the Luxemburg invasion reached London from William Maxwell in a despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Arlon. He says: "At 7 o'clock this morning an armored train from Treves steamed into the city with 200 soldiers and officers. The engine was in the middle of the train, which consisting of three wagons. The soldiers belonged to the Twenty-ninth Regiment. The officer demanded an interview with Major Van Dyck, who commands the defensive force of the Duchy, which consists of 200 men. The Major protested verbally and in writing against the breach of neutrality. The German commander signed the protest and returned it. His men then detrained and occupied the railway.

"Other trains followed in quick succession until 40,000 troops were in the city.

"Armored trains went north toward Trois Vierges, southeast toward Thionville, and southwest toward Longwy, in order to assure communications in all directions.

"Rumor declares that the troops are already in contact, but I have reason to doubt the truth of this.

"I am just returning from the nearest German post at Steinfort. Cavalry patrols occupy the roads. As I left the Germans were sending a pigeon post.

"The Belgian troops are not yet on the frontier, but are expected tonight. There is nothing to prevent the Germans from walking through. It seems, however, that they intend to observe the neutrality of Belgium for the present."

The abstention of both Germany and France from issuing a declaration of war is probably due to the anxiety of both over Italy. If France declared war first, Italy would necessarily be forced to participate in the conflict by the terms of the Triple Alliance. If Germany declared war first, Italy could maintain that she was not bound by the treaty to support her allies.

German Challenge to England.

The occupation of Luxemburg is regarded as a direct challenge to Great Britain, which was the chief power outside of France in guaranteeing the neutrality of the Duchy by the treaty of London of 1867.

England asked Germany for a pledge that she would not violate the neutrality of Belgium, which is similarly guaranteed, but Germany refused.

Germany yesterday declared in a message to the Luxemburg authorities that the seizure of the Duchy's railways, which are part of the Prussian State system, was not a hostile act, but merely a measure of precaution.

An invasion of Belgium south of Liege is expected.

A dispatch from Arlon, Belgium, says:

"According to advices received here, 100,000 German troops are crossing the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and concentrating on the French frontier near Liege.

"Frontier engagements are reported, in which the Germans are said to have lost.

"More than 25,000 men are engaged in digging trenches in front of the German and French positions.

"The strategical line from Malmedy, in Rhenish Prussia, to Liege, is guarded by military on both the German and the Belgian sides."

Report of German Repulse.

Details of a reported second invasion of French territory are very scanty.

According to an evening newspaper published at Liege, 20,000 German troops crossed the French frontier yesterday morning near Cirey, between Nancy and Strasburg.

They encountered French forces, the report says, and were repulsed with heavy losses. This news lacks confirmation.

A dispatch from Belfort, France, says:

"A collision between French and German border patrols occurred yesterday near Belfort and at Jencheral, to the southeast. A body of German cavalry advanced to Suaree, also southeast of Belfort, and seized horses which had been requisitioned by the Mayor of the community."

Military men point out that the German Army is apparently duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian war. It was on Aug. 2, 1870, forty-four years ago today, that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrucken, where the Prince Imperial, under the orders of the Emperor, received his famous "Baptism of Fire."

France Denounces Germany.

The French Embassy here issued this statement:

"French territory has been invaded

German Troops Shoot Down French Aeroplane; Report of a German Airship Destroyed

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—German troops today fired upon and brought to earth a French aeroplane near Wesel, 140 miles from the northeastern frontier of France.

Several other hostile air craft were seen in the Rhine provinces Saturday night. One was observed flying from Keprich in the direction of Andernach, ten miles northwest of Coblenz. Others were sighted near Duere flying in the direction of Cologne.

Two aviators were killed in battle in the recent Balkan war. Both were officers of the Bulgarian Army. Capt. Popoff was killed by a shrapnel shell while flying over Adrianople in November, 1912, and a month later Dr. Jules Constantine was killed by rifle fire at Tchataldja. In February of the same year Capt. Monte of the Italian Army was wounded by the rifle fire of Arabs in Tripoli.

Aeroplanist Said to Have Wrecked an Airship

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Standard publishes a report that the French aviator Roland Garros met and engaged a German airship in midair and destroyed it. It says the results to himself and his machine are unknown. The Standard fails to give the source of its story, and there is no foundation that in any way confirms it in responsible quarters.

The Standard reports that German and French aviators met in the air at Longwy and that the Frenchman shot the German, who fell 300 feet and was killed.

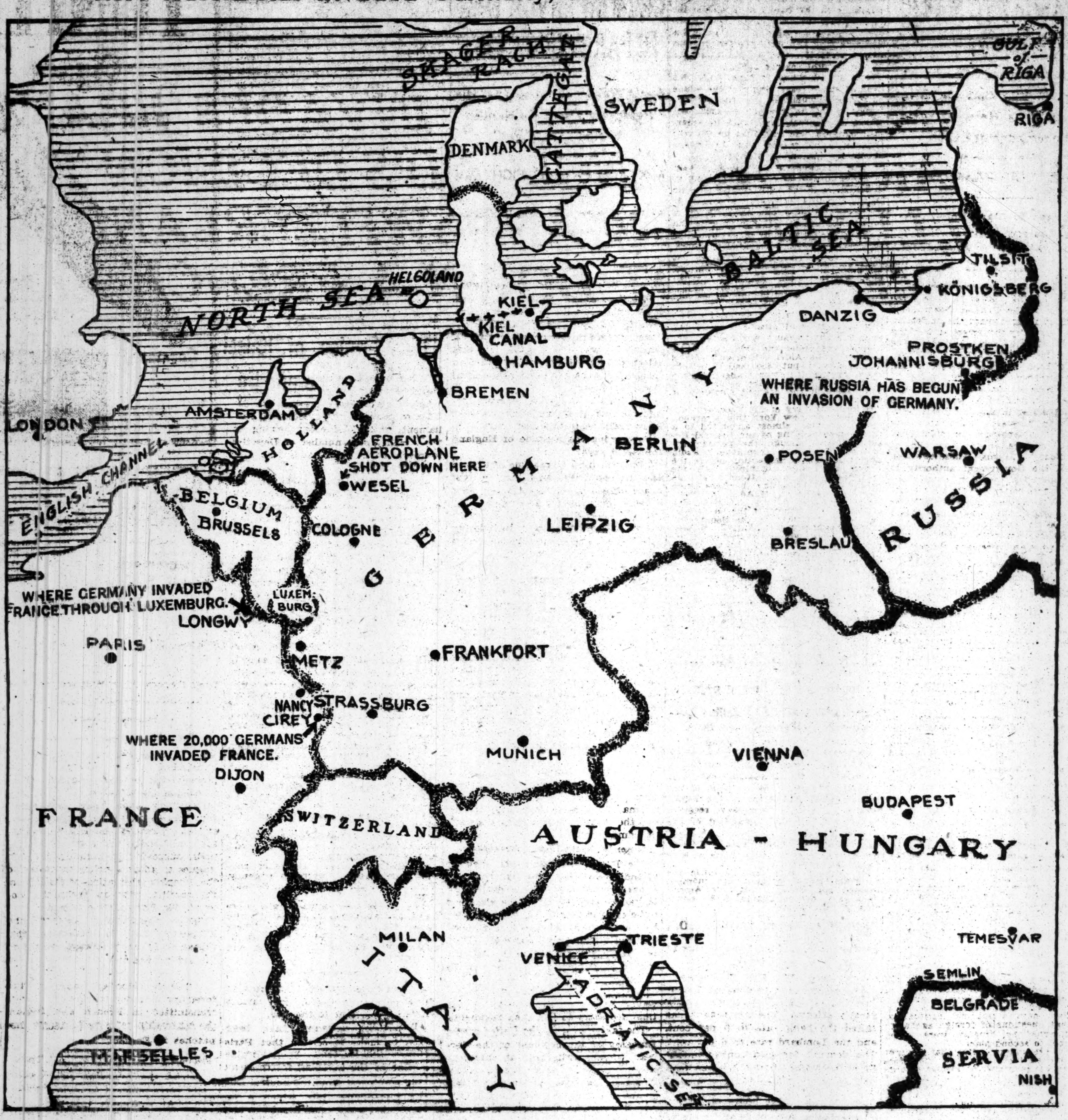
French Air Fleet Moved Up to the Border

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—All the French aeroplanes at Sedan are reported to have been dispatched toward Nancy, a short distance from the German border.

Persons arriving here from Cologne say that the Germans have placed rapid-fire guns on the terrace of the Hotel Hansa in that city. The travelers believe the guns are intended for use against hostile aeroplanes.

FRANCE WILL NOT DECLARE WAR—ENGLAND'S ACTION AWAITED

Where Russia Has Invaded Germany, and the Germans Invaded France



at Cirey and German troops are marching on the fort at Cirey. This act has been committed without a declaration of war. The German Ambassador is at present in Paris."

The embassy gave out this statement, received by telegraph from M. Viviani, the French Premier:

I have just sent the following telegram to the French Minister at Luxemburg:

"Will you inform the Premier that in conformity with the treaty of London of 1867 the Government of the republic intends to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg, as has been shown by her attitude. The violation of this neutrality by Germany is of such a nature as to oblige France to take into account the care of her defense and her interests."

"The Premier of Luxemburg has protested to the German Government," M. Viviani's telegram continues, "and has informed the German Ambassador at the Embassy in Paris that early this morning the Germans entered Luxemburg territory by the Wasserbuling and Remyh bridges, and marched toward the southern part of the country and the capital. They sent armored trains with troops and ammunition toward this point.

"The French Commissioner at Petit Croix, on the Luxemburg frontier (twelve miles from Belfort) has informed the Government that the Germans opened fire on the French post there.

"Two German cavalry officers have been killed at Ronserey, about six miles on the French side of the boundary."

Another telegram from M. Viviani, the French Premier, said:

"The German Government has made acts of war against France without provocation on our side and without a declaration of war on either side.

"France has scrupulously respected a zone of ten kilometers, which we have maintained ever since mobilization between our troops and the frontier."

Cambon Blames Germany.

Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, later issued an official statement throwing on Germany sole responsibility for the present situation and anything that might ensue. He stated that Germany had not declared war and that the German Ambassador had not left Paris, yet the German troops were invading France.

"Our pacific intentions," he went on, "may be judged from the fact that, although we knew what was going on, we withdrew the French troops ten kilometers from the frontier to prevent a conflict."

The statement reads:

"Germany's troops have invaded Luxemburg. Germany his violated the neutrality of Luxemburg. This neutrality was established by a treaty negotiated and signed in London in April, 1867. Ratifications of this treaty were exchanged in London May 30, 1867. Article II. of it reads as follows:

"'The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg shall be a State perpetually neutral. The Powers which sign the present treaty declare themselves as bound to respect this neutrality, and to make it respected by others. This neutrality is placed under the guarantee of the powers which have signed this treaty.'"

Contiuuing, the statement says:

"The British Ambassador at Berlin asked the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Germany was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium. The German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declared that he was not able to answer. The neutrality of Belgium has been established by a treaty signed in London.

Made War as Austria Was Yielding.

"The German Ambassador at St. Petersburg notified Russia of the declaration of war by his Government when negotiations were ending between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and at the very moment when Austria-Hungary had declared that she was prepared to consider the matter of the Austro-Serb conflict with Servia or with a neutral power on behalf of Servia.

"The German Ambassador at Paris yesterday morning had an interview with the French Prime Minister concerning the Austro-Serb conflict, and especially about the decision reached by Austria-Hungary to consider the matter with Servia or with a neutral power speaking in behalf of Servia. In spite of this, on the afternoon of the same day war was declared by Germany on Russia.

"France was asked to tell what she would do in case of war between Russia and Germany, and the German Ambassador at Paris began to prepare everything for his departure from the French capital.

"July 31 Germany called to the flag the last five classes of her reservists. This she could do by means of the martial law proclaimed by Germany, which permitted her to keep this news secret. Consequently, on July 31 mobilization was going on in Germany.

"In spite of this, France waited until Aug. 1 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to order a general mobilization. This was done for the purpose of making it clear that she was not the aggressor, and also that she might be able to claim British support.

"General mobilization was ordered in France on Aug. 1 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The first day of mobilization began Aug. 2 at midnight."

The Ambassador concludes by saying:

"It is well that at the beginning the world should know these facts."

THE SEIZURE OF LUXEMBURG

LUXEMBURG, Aug. 2.—The Minister of State of Luxemburg has received a telegram from the German Imperial Chancellor stating that the military measures taken by Germany in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against the Grand Duchy.

They are simply measures, the Chancellor states, to protect a railroad connected with the German system against possible attack by French troops. Luxemburg will be completely indemnified for any damage to its lines.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—M. Eischen, Minister of State of Luxemburg, has telegraphed a strong protest to Premier Viviani against Germany's invasion of Luxemburg. After stating the facts of the invasion, the message says:

"These constitute acts, manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by the treaty of London of 1867. The Government of Luxemburg has protested energetically against the aggression to the representatives of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, in Luxemburg, and telegraphed a similar protest to the Foreign Minister in Berlin."

FRANCE WON'T DECLARE WAR.

Needless After Germany's Aggression—State of Siege Declared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says:

"The official view of all the frontier incidents is, 'Germany must fire first.' The French troops have withdrawn to a distance of about eight miles all along the frontier, and the outposts are instructed not to fire on the German scouting parties unless they are attacked.

"The Council of Ministers met this morning and decided to convoke the Chamber at 3 o'clock tomorrow. They declared a state of siege throughout France and Algiers.

"Two important subjects will occupy the attention of the Chamber. There can be no question of a declaration of war, since France is relieved of this formality by the invasion of her territory. She is, therefore, in a position of legitimate defense.

"The ordinary procedure is for the Chamber to declare war, according to the terms of the French Constitution. In the present case Parliament will be asked to vote credits for the war, and also pass certain measures rendered necessary by the proclamation of the state of siege, and place Paris under military law.

"The German Ambassador, Baron von Schön, called again at the Foreign Office this afternoon at about 4:30 o'clock. He saw M. Viviani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but I am assured that the conversation which ensued did not change the situation.

"There would appear to be an attempt on the part of Germany to force France to make a formal declaration of war, but, as I show above, this is unnecessary."

HEAVY FIRING AT LONGWY.

Brussels Hears 100,000 Germans Are Attacking Place.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 3.—1 A. M.—The sound of heavy firing has been heard near Brussels, coming from Longwy, where the French are endeavoring to repulse a force of 100,000 Germans.

A message from Liege announces that the Germans suffered losses in an encounter on the French frontier.

Twenty-five thousand Belgians are erecting earthworks between the forts on the German frontier.

AIRMAN SHOT IN ENGLAND?

Alarm for Salmet, Who Did Not Know of Military Regulation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—Alarm is felt for Salmet, a French airman, who has been making exhibition flights for The Daily Mail.

Salmet yesterday, (Sunday,) at Gloucester received orders by telegram from the French Embassy to return to France for military service. He thought it possible that he could fly from Gloucester to London. He started at an early hour this morning, before telegrams warning him that the military authorities were keeping a watch for all aeroplanes, and that orders had been given to fire on suspicious machines, could be delivered to him, as the Gloucester telegraph office was closed early last night.

Salmet's aeroplane was boldly painted with the words "Daily Mail," and it is hoped that if he were seen flying the inscription would be noticed before any attempt was made to bring him down.

WON'T VIOLATE BELGIUM.

Germany Envoy Said to Have Given Promise of No Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—According to an interview published in The Soir, Herr de Below-Saleske, the German Ambassador here, when asked whether he had not given assurances to the Government that Germany would respect Belgian territory, he replied that he had made no such declaration because it would be useless. It had always been Germany's intention that Belgian territory should not be violated, and German troops would not cross that territory.

ENGLAND'S CABINET IN NIGHT SESSION

Continued from Page 1.

published. When it comes it doubtless will be of about equal worth."

"The whole situation was revolutionized by the events of yesterday. Doubts which many of us tried hard to cherish as to Germany's real intentions were dispelled by her high-handed contempt of public law and government, and the nations now realize that she is bent on a European war, to be waged in the first instance against France and through those neutral States across those narrow seas whose safety we have bound ourselves to defend because it is indispensable to our own.

"The Cabinet, which had been sitting almost uninterruptedly since Saturday morning, reached a decision at an early hour yesterday, which shows they know what is before us.

"Now that Germany has shown her hand she is resolved to crush France and trample on the rights of those who happen to stand in her way. Yesterday it was Luxemburg, today it may be Belgium or Holland, or she may treat us as she treated our French friends and assail us without a declaration of war. She will find the Empire ready here at home and in the far-off dominions. The sure instinct of our people teaches them taht the ruin of France or the low countries would be the prelude to our own.

BRITISH SHIPS SEIZED.

A Wilson Liner at Kiel and a Collier Captured by Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The German High Sea fleet came out of the Baltic through the Kiel Canal today and at once began operations against British commerce. The Wilson liner Castro was seized in the canal.

Another vessel, the Saxon, a British collier, was seized with her cargo at Brunshuttel and taken to Cuxhaven. The Saxon sailed from King's Lynn, near Norfolk, England, last Thursday. Her destination was Brunsbuttel, near the mouth of the Elbe.

The reports of the seizures reached Hull today and steamers were sent from that port at once to bring back the fishing fleet which is in the North Sea.

All sailings to German and Russian ports have been canceled. The railroad companies also have canceled most of the trains running to ports connected with France.

After the Cabinet council, Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, left about a quarter of an hour before the others, and with Mrs. Churchill went off toward the Admiralty looking serene.

"Three cheers for Asquith," was the cry of the multitude that surged about Whitehall.

The war spirit, as far as is meant resisting any aggression by Germany, had grown and grown during the day, and by this time the crowds were sending rolling cheers along Downing Street. The Minister who received the loudest cheers was Sir Edward Grey.

The Mailed Fist Strikes.

The London Daily Mail in an editorial says:

"The mailed fist strikes. Germany is plainly revealed as the aggressor. This rising power has decided that the moment has arrived to put everything in Europe to the test, above all, to try the moral and material strength of Great Britain. Existing values are to be redetermined and settled by iron and blood. This is the beginning of a new order of affairs, in which every nation will have, to battle for existence and conquer its position afresh at the cannon's mouth. It is the end of an epoch. We must stand together."

The Morning Post points out that Great Britain's clear duty is to stand by France, and adds: "The Government will find courage a great asset, and a whole-hearted, clear decision and a straightforward course will range the nation behind them, with some dissentients, perhaps. Hostilities are not necessarily preceded by declarations of war, and where will the Government be if they, wait to have their eyes opened by some blow struck while they are deliberating?"

The Chronicle says: "Of course if we are attacked we must defend ourselves, but there is no news yet of anything in the way of attack on us. The reported stoppage of British steamers in the Kiel Canal is not at all of this character. Belligerents are perfectly entitled to requisition, if they please, the ships of neutrals within their waters, and the canal, of course, is an internal German waterway. The neutrality of Luxemburg again has an extremely remote sort of British interest.

"Grat Britain, in the supreme crisis of Europe's fate, will have to be guided, not by sentimental motives, by prejudices, sympathies, or blind instincts, but by the clearest, coolest consideration possible of her national imperial interests. This consideration, we believe, the Cabinet, under Sir Edward Grey's and Premier Asquith's guidance, is better able to give than any outside observers. Sir Edward Grey's information is enormously fuller than that of any of his critics, and we shall have no hesitation in accepting his decision, whichever way it may go."

The Daily News takes a similar line of comment.

By The Associated Press.

Catch German Spies in England.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A German spy, caught photographing the harbor at Portsmouth today, was placed under arrest. Two other spies were arrested at Southampton.

The News of the World says it has received a wireless communication to the effect that heavy firing is proceeding in the North Sea. The newspaper presumes that German and French fleets are engaged.

A Dane who has just arrived here from Kiel says the German Baltic fleet is making its way to the North Sea. Only an armored cruiser and two old ships are left in the Kiel roadstead.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Aug. 3.—The Finnish steamer Primula, which left Lubeck on Saturday night for Helsingfors with fifty passengers aboard, was seized by Germans. The passengers were allowed to go aboard the steamer Malmoe, which arrived here tonight.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 2.—A French fleet consisting of twelve vessels passed through the Strait of Gibraltar today, bound east.

England's Day of Suspense.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—This Sunday has been a day of the greatest suspense England has known in a century. For hours the Cabinet was in council at Whitehall, and the whole country believed it to be wrestling with the question of whether Great Britain should take up arms in support of her partners of the Triple Entente. No statement was made officially concerning the Cabinet's deliberations, except that the Premier would make an announcement in the House of Commons tomorrow and the Cabinet would hold another meeting in the morning.

The decisions to be announced by the Premier are of a comprehensive character. They deal not only with the naval and military preparations but with the whole fabric of national credit and food supply.

The Daily Chronicle says the British Cabinet has definitely decided not to send an expeditionary force abroad, but to make every honorable effort to prevent Great Britain from being drawn into the war.

The Government took three measures for defense today, none of them inconsistent with the policy of remaining outside the conflict, if that should be her policy. The naval reserves and naval marine pensioners were called out by proclamation, the territorials who had just assembled at the training camps for annual practice were ordered back to their headquarters, and the Home Secretary prohibited flights over the entire kingdom and territorial waters except by military craft.

All these measures are purely defensive. Great Britain would feel obliged to take them with a great war raging close to her shores, even if there was no question of her participation.

Censors took charge of all the cable offices in the kingdom tonight. All code messages were prohibited, even to Australia. Telephonic communication with the Continent was entirely stopped. The Brussels telephone, which was the last line working, was silent tonight.

King Declares Moratorium.

The King issued a proclamation declaring a moratorium for a month, and the suspension of the Banking act tomorrow seems assured.

Today's proclamation says that if on the presentation for payment of bills of exchange other than check or bill on demand which have been accepted before Aug. 4 the acceptor re-accepts the bill that bill shall for all purposes, including the liability of any drawer or indorser, be deemed due one month after the date of its original maturity.

Parliament probably will pass a bill for a loan for defensive purposes to the amount of $250,000,000. A rise in the price of foodstuffs is expected tomorrow, although the Board of Trade has issued a reassuring statement that there is a wheat supply of four months in the country.

The newspapers of England are confronted with the possibility of a paper famine. Most of them depend upon the Scandinavian countries for stock and have only a few weeks' stores in the country, and shipping in the North Sea is paralyzed.

The peace movement continues, but finds little popular response. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London both spoke for peace today. Several Cambridge professors have issued a manifesto deploring the possibility of war with Germany, while another manifesto emanated from influential quarters quoting Premier Asquith's recent statement that Great Britain had no understanding with France and Russia which would compel her to join with them in war.

The Socialists and a section of the labor union men are strong for peace. Peace meetings were held today in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park. J. Keir Hardie exhorted the workers to inaugurate a general strike against the war.

"Debt of Honor to France."

Lord Charles Beresford has issued a letter calling upon the country "To pay a debt of honor to France." He insisted that Great Britain would forever be disgraced in the eyes of Europe if she failed.

The railway stations are filled with naval reservists in bright new uniforms, entraining for coast stations. Officials raided the streets today and commandeered the latest and most powerful motor vehicles, turning out the passengers and ordering the drivers to proceed to naval and military headquarters, where the cars were to be used for military and Red Cross purposes. A great number of reservists are employed on the motor buses, and traffic, as a consequence, has been greatly curtailed.

London remains extraordinarily calm. Such scenes of enthusiasm as were witnessed at the time of the Boer war have been almost wholly lacking. Tens of thousands of Sunday idlers filled the West End tonight, and there were several outbursts of patriotic fervor, but mostly by foreigners. A hundred or two Frenchmen who paraded around singing the "Marseillaise" were loudly cheered.

There was a demonstration of great enthusiasm outside of Buckingham Palace tonight. Two or three thousand persons gathered in front of the palace and sang the national anthem and called for King George, who with Queen Mary appeared on a balcony and bowed in response to cheers for him and for France.

Several processions were formed late tonight and paraded the streets, singing and cheering.

The business world looks forward to this week's developments with the greatest anxiety. Fortunately Monday is a bank holiday, and thus the banks will have time to make arrangements against a possible siege on Tuesday.

German Envoy Sees Grey.

Before the Cabinet meeting today Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador, visited Premier Asquith and afterward went to the Foreign Office to see Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister.

The general impression is that the war party in the Cabinet is in the ascendency, but not a word was allowed to get out of the Cabinet chamber concerning today's procedure. It was said that Viscount Morley, Lord President of the Council, and Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, led the peace party, and that Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, threatened to resign if the Government did not stand by its unwritten agreement to support France against German attack.

Germany having invaded France, it is felt in London that the time for action on the part of England has arrived. There is reason to believe that at the Cabinet meeting today preparations were completed for such instant action as the circumstances may demand.

It is known that the Lancashire Liberals are putting strong pressure on the Government to keep out of the conflict at all costs, and it is said that Premier Asquith is somewhat influenced by this. But the average Englishman is saying tonight that the Government has no alternative after the neutrality of Luxemburg has been disregarded by Germany and after Germany's refusal to say what her attitude will be with regard to Belgium.

The London Times, in a special war edition today, says it is plain and acknowledged that the duty and interest of Great Britain, which consist in the support of France, against attack by Germany, and the preservation of the neutrality of Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg against German invasion must be fulfilled.

"There is no room for difference of opinion," The Times continues. "The prospect before the Government is that of having to fight not only for its honor, but for self-preservation against attack on the whole foundation on which the peace and civilization of Europe are based."

Germany declares she is unable to answer the question put by the British Ambassador at Berlin as to whether she is prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium. This statement appears in a communication issued by the French Embassy.

Later in the day came the information from the French Embassy here that Germany could not reply to the British request for information as to whether she intended to observe the neutrality of Belgium. This neutrality has been guaranteed by Great Britain, and she is bound to protect Belgium for her own safety, as Belgium under German rule would be a never-ending menace to England.

The naval forces of the empire are now prepared for any contingency. The ships had just concluded their manoeuvres, had been relieved, and were, therefore, virtually in a state of mobilization when the war cloud appeared.

The territorial forces of England also are in an equally advanced stage of preparedness without the issuance of an actual mobilization order. The annual training of the territorial contingents began today, and masses of men are gathering at the various territorial camps situated throughout the country.

The Colonial Office has received cablegrams from the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, and the Earl of Liverpool, Governor of New Zealand, expressing the decision, should Great Britain become involved in war, to put forth every effort and make every sacrifice necessary to maintain the honor and integrity of the empire.

Press Urges Coolness.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—The London morning papers are giving plentiful counsels to the public to display a self-sacrificial spirit, to refrain from excitement and to avoid selfish actions such as laying in large stores of provisions, which would tend to raise prices and lead to hardships for the poorer classes.

The Daily Telegraph says that many of the provisions shops of London already have been cleared and little is left for the poor to buy. The people are stocking their cellars.

Returning tourists report that French and German officials are seizing automobiles belonging to American and other travelers.

Travel between Germany and Holland is suspended. There is no route of exit out of Germany for foreigners except by way of Denmark, and possibly Switzerland.

The Bank of England five-pound notes were exhausted on Saturday and the banks asking for notes got 500-pound notes, which were useless for most transactions. The printers worked busily over Sunday replenishing the supply. An issue of ten-shilling notes has been discussed and an extension of the bank holiday two days.

White Rock
WATER
HELPS YOU KEEP YOUR NERVE

GERMANY MUST FIGHT FOR SEA

England in a Position to Force a Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—The London Times says:

"At the present time all the most effective vessels of the navy are at sea. These comprise some seven or eight squadrons of superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, and predreadnought battleships, many squadrons of cruisers, including the great dreadnought cruisers and big armored cruisers of the predreadnought era, with others fitted for commerce protection and like purposes, and a large number of destroyer and submarine flotillas with auxiliary vessels.

"It is manifest to any one who looks at the map of Northern Europe that in the event of war between Great Britain and Germany the main scene of activity afloat must be the North Sea. If the sea area between the northeast coast of Scotland and Norway is closed as well as the Straits of Dover, ingress to and egress from the North Sea would be forbidden, and thus unless she fights for it Germany could not obtain command of its waters.

"While it would obviously be the duty of the British fleet to meet and defeat the opposing force if the latter should take shelter behind its forts, this might be a difficult and a delayed task, but Germany has in the Kaiser William Canal a means of passing her fleet from the North Sea to the Baltic, which, therefore, would be the secondary area to be affected.

"The line of the battle fleet of Russia in the Baltic consists of no more than four dreadnought battleships, one effective armored cruiser, but she is nearly as strong in torpedo craft as Germany, and should be able without assistance to maintain the integrity of her coasts should she be obliged to stand on the defensive.

"As to the English Channel passage at Dover Straits and the sea area inclosed by the line drawn eastward from Harwich to Dunkirk, it should be effectively closed by French and British torpedo craft available for the purpose, backed by such heavier vessels as can be supplied by two powers after sufficient provision is made for the work in the principal centres.

"The second main area affected is the Mediterranean, and here the neutrality of Italy, who appears to have locked up her fleet at Brindisi, should make the task of protecting the stream of commerce comparatively simple. There should, therefore, be quite a sufficient force in the Mediterranean to cope with all responsibilities, including, if necessary, the transport of French troops from Africa if required."

The Finest Resort Hotel In the World

Has been built at Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

Absolutely Fireproof, Open All the Year

An old-fashioned Inn—walls five feet thick, of granite boulders. Water from slopes of highest mountain east of Rockies; milk and cream supplied exclusively by Biltmore Dairies on estate of George W. Vanderbilt; finest golf links in the South adjoin Hotel. Write for rates and literature.

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

BRITAIN TO INSURE GRAIN.

Scheme for National Protection of Imports Already Proposed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In reference to the question of State insurance for grain imports, The Morning Post says that insurance is the master key to all measures for maintenance of the nation's food supplies, and that as, under the strain of war, insurance on ordinary commercial lines is no longer available, it must be provided by the State.

It is a well-known fact that the Government has had this very contingency under consideration of late, and it is believed a scheme for the national insurance of war risks already has been drafted on a basis satisfactory to both shipowners and underwriters. Further, there is every reason to hope and believe that this scheme will be put into operation immediately, so that the chance of speculating on a shortage of supplies will be extinguished almost as soon as it has been born.

DUTCH MAY FLOOD HOLLAND.

To Prevent Invasion, They May Resort to Their Historical Defense.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The London Times from The Hague asks, "Will Holland be inundated? It is the surest and easiest way of preventing invasion.

"There is every evidence that the authorities will not shrink from opening the sluices and putting the land under eighteen inches of water, if necessary. The sluices, commanding the country from the west to Rotterdam and from the south to Utrecht, are strongly guarded. The Dutch are prepared for the worst."

CONSTERNATION IN HOLLAND.

Great Fear That Germany May Not Respect Country's Neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—It is reported that French aviators are dropping bombs on Nuremberg and that the Russians have seized Eydtkuhnen. Holland is calling for the 1915 militia, which is not due to serve until next year. Parliament tomorrow asks for a grant of £4,200,000 for mobilization purposes.

Consternation has been caused by the German violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg, and the Dutch fear it may constitute a precedent for interfering with their country's neutrality.

KAISER MOTORS TO BERLIN.

With Brother and Other Princes, He Is Greeted Tumultuously.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Emperor William came to Berlin this afternoon from Potsdam. He traveled in an open automobile and was greeted on the streets of the capital by tumultuous cheering.

The Emperor was followed in other automobiles by the Crown Prince, Prince Henry of Bavaria, his brother, and other Princes.

Later in the afternoon Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, drove to the Imperial Palace. He was heartily cheered by the populace.

The receipt of war news at the Boerse gave occasion for enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations.

An imperial order issued tonight summons the Reichstag to meet on Aug. 4.

QUIT JAPANESE PORTS.

German Merchant Vessels Ordered to Hurrry to China.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—German merchant steamers which were taking temporary refuge in Japanese ports were ordered by Germany today to hurry to Tsing-Tao.

SUMMON AMERICAN SWISS.

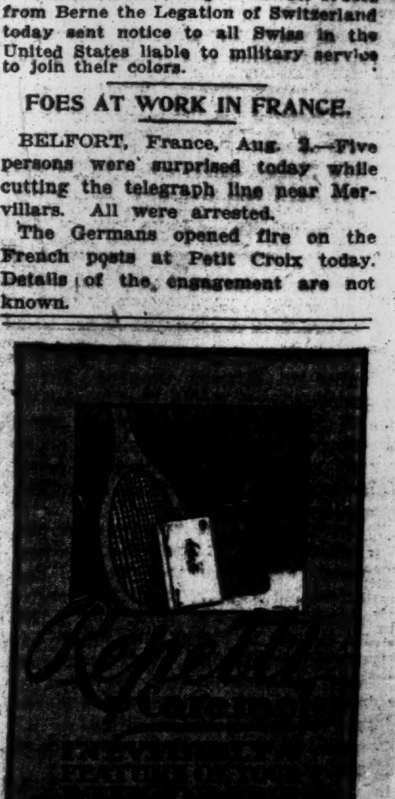
Called to Join Colors by Legation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Under orders from Berne the Legation of Switzerland today sent notice to all Swiss in the United States liable to military service to join their colors.

FOES AT WORK IN FRANCE.

BELFORT, France, Aug. 2.—Five persons were surprised today while cutting the telegraph line near Mervillars. All were arrested.

The Germans opened fire on the French posts at Petit Croix today. Details of the engagement are not known.



EUROPE SEEKS OUR GOLD—BANKERS HERE TO RESTRICT SUPPLY

M'ADOO MEETS BANKERS HERE

Secretary Will Issue $100,000,000 More Currency if It Is Required.

FINANCIERS ARE REASSURED

Express Satisfaction with Proposals Made at Conference at the Vanderbilt.

TO CONSERVE BANK FUNDS

Heads of Savings Institutions May Decide to Enforce the Notice Rule.

At a meeting at the Vanderbilt Hotel last night which lasted three and a half hours, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo arranged with representatives of nearly all of the leading financial institutions of New York for the immediate issue to banks in this city of $100,000,000 of additional currency if it shall be required.

The Secretary was accompanied from Washington by Controller of the Currency J. S. Williams, W. P. G. Harding, and Charles S. Hamlin, the two last members of the Federal Reserve Board, of which Messrs. McAdoo and Williams are ex-officio members. They arrived at 8 o'clock on the same train with Franklin Q. Brown of Redmond & Co.; Max May, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and August Ulrich of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., who had gone to Washington on Saturday to confer with the Treasury officials on the situation in the foreign exchange market.

Messrs. Ulrich and May did not attend the conference at the Vanderbilt, where the Washington officials met Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House; William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Second District; W. A. Nash, Chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank; Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank; E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company; A. J. Hemphill, President, and C. H. Sabin, a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; J. P. Morgan and H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Benjamin Strong, Jr., President of the Bankers' Trust Company.

James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company; W. E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; George L. Baker, Jr., of the First National Bank; S. R. Bertron of Bertron, Griscom & Jenks; F. A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; G. W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals Bank; W. C. Potter of the Guaranty Trust Company; J. S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of Manhattan Company; E. W. Sheldon, A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, and F. Q. Brown. There were present from Philadelphia J. McAllister, Joseph Wayne, and M. Caldwell.

The McAdoo party, which included the wife of the Secretary, met at the Pennsylvania Station Messrs. Hine and Woodward, who conducted them to the Vanderbilt. Most of the bankers were already on hand and the meeting went into session at once on the second floor. Secretary McAdoo said at its conclusion:

To Expedite Crop Movement.

"I came to New York for a conference with leading bankers about the issuance of national bank currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland law, as amended by the Federal Reserve act, and for a discussion of measures for the protection of the gold supply of the country.

"Arrangements were perfected to issue to New York banks $100,000,000 of additional currency, if required, to enable them to respond promptly to the calls of their correspondent banks throughout the country for money to meet the demands for crop moving and other purposes.

"It is my intention, as already announced, to permit the issue of similar currency to banks in other parts of the country upon their application to the Treasury Department and compliance with the provisions of the act."

It was plain from the attitude of the bankers as they left the meeting at midnight that they were well pleased with the result of their discussion with Mr. McAdoo.

Most of the bankers stopped at the hotel for a late supper and all seemed much encouraged by the meeting. One of the foremost financiers at the conference said on leaving:

"We did not have it in mind to take any action tonight. This meeting was arranged with the idea of getting all the facts before the Treasury Department so that we could work in harmony. Mr. McAdoo was in a receptive frame of mind and displayed every desire to do what was right.

"We are disappointed, however, in the amount of Aldrich-Vreeland currency that is printed and ready for use here. I understand that the full $500,000,000 permitted under the law is on hand in Washington, but it bears the names of 3,000 banks, and the proportion which can be issued immediately by the New York institutions is about $46,000,000, or less than half of the amount which the banks here could issue. For instance, one downtown bank's name is on only $2,600,000 of the notes, whereas it has capital and surplus that entitle it to $9,000,000. This difficulty is mechanical, and will be remedied as fast as the presses can turn out more notes."

The other bankers declined to talk about the conference other than to say that it had been helpful. On their behalf this statement was issued:

"The Clearing House Committee was in session most of the day, and met with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency and members of the Federal Reserve Board, Messrs. Harding and Hamlin. The aim of the Clearing House Committee has been to conserve the gold situation of the country, and adequate measures will be taken to that end. There will be a meeting of the Clearing House Association at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the banks will be asked to act upon such recommendations as the Clearing House Committee may make."

Plans Washington Meeting.

Secretary McAdoo expects to meet the Clearing House officials of other cities in Washington today and to leave at 10 o'clock in the morning if the situation permits. Controller Williams and Mr. Hamlin will be at the Sub-Treasury to receive the additional currency now on its way and to arrange for its delivery to the banks. To facilitate co-operation between the Sub-Treasury and the department at Washington a direct telegraph wire has been arranged for.

Mr. McAdoo said that he knew of no measures which it is proposed to take with the assistance of Washington to relieve the foreign exchange situation. He said that the bankers who had come to meet him had been actuated by a desire to acquaint him with the peculiar situation now existing. Mr. Ulrich said, though, as he left the train:

"You may rest assured that the foreign exchange quotations will be pricked tomorrow."

The meeting of the Clearing House Committee referred to in the statement issued by the bankers last night began at the Metropolitan Club at 10 o'clock in the morning. The call was issued Saturday afternoon by James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, who, in the absence of Albert H. Wiggin, who was in Europe, and William Woodward, who was in Washington, became Acting Chairman.

Other leading bankers were invited to confer with the committee, and they were coming and going all day at the Metropolitan Club, where the members of the committee stayed.

Mr. Woodward, who had returned to the city, was Chairman, and Francis L. Hine, who had returned from Washington also, attended as President of the association and an ex-officio member of the committee.

Among those who conferred with it from time to time were J. P. Morgan, Henry P. Davison, Frank A. Vanderlip, A. Barton Hepburn, and Benjamin Strong, Jr. Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, was present also for part of the time. Richard Delafield visited the club in the afternoon.

The committee made no announcement of the results of the meeting, or of the matters that were under consideration, but called a meeting of the entire association for this morning, at which it will present its recommendations.

TO GUARD STATE BANK FUNDS.

Supt. Richards Calls a Meeting of Savings Bank Presidents.

The State Banking Department started the wheels turning yesterday to conserve the resources of institutions under its direction in case acute conditions should arise in the domestic financial situation, and also to prevent unfavorable movements from gaining headway. The first act was an order to all private bankers of the city to keep their doors closed yesterday, and neither receive nor pay out money in any amount. Under the law these banks would close on Saturday, not to reopen until Monday morning, but expediency has influenced a number of them to do business on Sunday, when many of their depositors have their only opportunity of the week to bring in their savings.

Banking Supt. Richards merely enforced the statute covering Sunday operations of banks in keeping the private institutions closed for the day, but the intent was to ward off chance of extraordinary happenings. It was felt in the Banking Department that a run by depositors on banks of the east side, where rumors have had serious effects in the past, might work great harm to general sentiment toward the city's banking institutions.

Richards Calls a Meeting.

The note sent out by Superintendent Richards to the private bankers requested that no business be transacted on Sunday. It was learned, however, that the bankers themselves, realizing that an unprecedented situation had arisen in both local and international money and credit markets, would hold a meeting early this morning to consider measures to prevent inroads on resources by excited depositors. Now that the private bankers have been placed under the supervision of the Banking Department by the new law, it is felt that they can work more in concert toward common aims. It was said late last night that the bankers would apply forthwith a sixty-day option to the payment of funds.

The enforcement of the Sunday law caused much surprise in some quarters of the city, but no disturbance was reported. Large crowds gathered about the offices of private bankers in the congested districts, and discussed the brief notice on the door that no business would be handled on Sunday. As nothing was implied in the wording of the notice as to possible future changes in the usual order of business, there were few signs of apprehension among depositors or their friends.

Superintendent Richards also instituted measures yesterday, after consulting with savings bank men, for the protection of savings banks should there prove to be reason for it in the progress of events. He sent word to the banks of the greater city to send representatives to a meeting in his office this morning at 9:30 o'clock to discuss matters pertinent to the monetary situation. The bankers got no information other than this, but inquiries developed the fact that they were eager to co-operate with the Banking Department in whatever departures from ordinary procedure were deemed best.

"Whatever the Banking Superintendent's plans are," said John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrants Savings Bank, "they should be supported by the banks if they are aimed toward the suppression of troublesome possibilities. The time to get rid of embarrassing matters is before they start, and no savings bank is going to hold back from doing its part when vigorous action may go far toward making stable the banking facilities of the entire country.

Banks Are Strong.

"The banks are in as strong a position intrinsically as they were before the war upset monetary conditions at home and abroad. As a great many new deposits, and increases of old deposits, are made in July because a semi-annual interest-bearing period begins with the first of that month, the banks are well intrenched in point of resources."

Other savings bank officers held a view of the situation corresponding to Mr. Pulleyn's. It was pointed out that occurrences in the financial field had not yet been of a nature to scare depositors, but that there was no need of the banks' running any risk from future developments. Many depositors, it was said, had gone through the panic of 1907 with their savings locked away for a time. They had come through those trying days with increased faith in their institutions, and the test applied to confidence then was expected to allay fears now.

The savings banks let their depositors know before receiving funds that in case of emergency payment may be withheld for sixty days at the option of the depositary. In case of some, the period is longer. It is expected that at this morning's meeting the bank officers will decide to put the option in force.

All day yesterday and until late at night conferences were held at the State Banking Department's offices, at 61 Broadway. After disposing of that part of the situation which applied to the private banks and savings banks, Mr. Richards went over the entire ground with his counsel, Jeremiah P. Mahoney, and with Joseph M. Hartfield of the law firm of White & Case. This firm represents a number of the largest banks and financial institutions of the downtown district, and the fact that Mr. Hartfield was called into consultation lent emphasis to the demand that the situation be kept in hand.

There was a steady procession of officers of State banks to Supt. Richards's office after the legal phases of the situation had been considered. The statement came from the Banking Department late in the day that, while the position of the State banks was considered sound, every precaution would be taken to protect the institutions in view of the unusual conditions now prevailing.

CLEARING HOUSE CURRENCY.

Chicago Banks Go Upon a Certificate Basis Today.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Chicago banks will go on a Clearing House certificate basis tomorrow and savings depositors will be required to give notice of withdrawals of their accounts.

This action was decided upon tonight by a committee of four bankers representing the Chicago Clearing House Association.

BALTIMORE FEARS BIG LOSS.

Continued Shipping Paralysis Would Cost Port $1,000,000 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—A million dollars a month is the loss that Baltimore, as the third ranking Atlantic seaport, will have to bear if the transatlantic shipping situation does not clear up quickly. This includes losses from freight earnings, terminal profits and the wages of more than 1,000 stevedores, terminal employes and freight yards workmen, and is based on the combined calculations of the three men closest in touch with the city's export trade.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has shut down business absolutely. H. G. Hilken, agent for the company, said today that it had ceased to accept either passengers or freight. James C. Gorman, who represents most of the liners leaving Baltimore, said his company was no longer receiving freight or passengers for the Hamburg-American Line. He was still accepting freight for the Red Star Line and the Atlantic Transport Line, he added.

TREASURY TO MAKE EUROPE PAY GOLD

Yellow Metal Must Be Given Abroad, as Here, in the Redemption of Paper.

FAVORS OUR BANKS FIRST

Government to Make Foreign Exchange Secondary—War Tax to be Imposed, if Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The vast machinery of the Federal Government was turned today toward the perfection of plans to fortify the American banking system so that the nation's share in the financial burden of European war will be distributed on many shoulders and its direct effects minimized.

Conferences at the White House and Treasury Department, at which the foreign and domestic aspects of the situation were discussed, culminated late today in the departure for New York of Secretary McAdoo and Controller of the Currency Williams. These two men have all the Government authority to put in operation the plan which Congress designed years ago for such a situation as the present, by which the national banks of the country can obtain $500,000,000 in currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act with which to face any condition and meet any obligations.

Before Mr. McAdoo left Washington the Treasury shipped out about $100,000,000 of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency, which will be in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury in New York tomorrow. This currency in most essentials is like that of the national banks, but can be issued on the security of high-class commercial paper or State and municipal bonds. Commercial paper used for this purpose must be approved not only by the bank which asks for currency in exchange, but by the particular currency association of which the bank is a member. In addition, the security must be acceptable to the Government. Tomorrow Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams will facilitate in every way the putting out of this circulation.

It would not surprise officials in Washington if Mr. McAdoo used his influence in New York to keep the New York Stock Exchange closed for some time. No direct proposal of this kind may be made, but he is expected to show that the Government does not look kindly upon the reopening of the Exchange at this time and the speculation which may follow.

No Party Differences.

A feature of the situation here which called forth favorable comment tonight was the impression which the Administration has gained that party differences in Congress are to be laid aside for the present and that the President and his advisers can count upon unanimous support in any measures they deem needful to meet conditions.

There has been no call from outside New York for Aldrich-Vreeland currency, and it was not believed here tonight that other banks would make such calls. The Treasury is stocked with many millions more of bills, printed, stamped, and packed ready for instant shipment. The very fact that this vast sum is here is expected to have a reassuring effect throughout the country.

It became plainly evident today that the first concern of the Administration was for American financial institutions, and that questions of foreign exchange and international finance were to be relegated to second place.

It was the understanding that it might be found advisable for New York foreign exchange houses to extend a large line of credit to British institutions of known soundness. It was made clear that the Treasury, willing as it was to give every possible aid, regards European commercial paper as a matter to be arranged among the bankers concerned. Officials have not failed to observe the protective measures taken by European countries to keep intact their stores of gold, and it seems highly probable tonight that the United States may find itself in a position where the Administration will be called upon to keep American gold here and give out American paper in exchange.

As one official phrazed it:

"We do not propose to let Europe give us paper for gold. If they refuse to pay American bills in specie, there will be nothing left for us to do but pay European bills the same way.

"There is no doubt in the minds of the officials that such measures can be taken here without the slightest effect upon domestic transactions and payments.

Plans for War Tax.

Although there is every prospect that customs revenue will fall off sharply, even if the European trouble is short lived, the administration is said to have made necessary plans to provide for revenue in other ways. If war is prolonged and deficit becomes certain, undoubtedly resort will be had to the extraordinary ways of raising revenue, a tax on certain commercial transctions, a raised tax on tobacco and liquor. If this step becomes necessary Congress can pass the required legislation in a few hours.

According to the Treasury statement of July 29 the United States had $786,549,522 in gold coin and $236,352,347 in gold bullion, nearly a half billion in silver dollars in what was termed its city trust funds, besides $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion in the reserve fund. Its cash assets were put at $287,306,359, with a grand total of assets amounting to about $1,950,000,000. The principal liability of the Government is in gold certificates, amounting to a little more than $1,000,000,000. A large amount of these gold certificates is held by banks, and there is hardly a chance that there will be any necessity for their redemption.

NEW MAN FOR RESERVE BOARD

Full Legal Membership Needed for Organization Is Pushed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—At the White House it was announced tonight that Attorney General McReynolds had advised the President that the Federal Reserve Board could not be organized without its full legal membership. This was construed to mean that an extraordinary effort would be made in the next few days to obtain confirmation of Paul M. Warburg as a member of the board.

The President is expected also to send to the Senate tomorrow the name of the man he has selected to take the place which was to have been filled by Thomas D. Jones of Chicago. In view of the situation it is believed tonight that unless there are unforeseen developments the consent of the Senate to the confirmations will not be withheld long.

The name of the President's choice is not disclosed, but it is understood he is a Republican and lives in St. Louis. President Wilson went motoring this afternoon with Senator Stone of Missouri, and it was said afterward that on the ride the name of a St. Louis Republican had been discussed and Senator Stone had assented to his selection. None of those having knowledge of the President's choice would tell who the nominee was. It was said that Secretary Bryan had been a member of the White House motor party.

President Wilson decided tonight to cancel all engagements dealing with appointments for the next few days and to make none for the next few weeks which did not concern the war or the financial situation of the country.

PAUL M. WARBURG CONFIDENT.

"Country in Splendid Shape to Meet Strains," He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The House probably will pass tomorrow the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Owen of Oklahoma amending the Aldrich-Vreeland act to make it more generally available to the banks as a means for replenishing their currency. This measure will make the Aldrich-Vreeland act a valuable stop gap until the Owen-Glass act is made effective by the launching of the Federal reserve system.

Paul M. Warburg of New York this evening spoke reassuringly of the whole situation. He believes that the Aldrich-Vreeland act, as it would be amended, would be of great importance to American bankers. He said that he thought there was no reason why Americans should become unduly alarmed.

"The situation as it is today," said Mr. Warburg in effect, "is not one in which there is the least reason for this country to lose its head. Of course it is too soon to map out a complete policy for the United States in regard to the financial contingencies that may arise as a result of European developments. We do not know yet what those developments will be or how far disturbances will spread. But it is to be expected that steps will be taken to meet the situations as they arise.

"The country is in a splendid condition to meet what strains may be put upon it. The treasury was never better prepared to assist the business of the country. The Aldrich-Vreeland act as amended will put $500,000,000 within reach of the country's traders. Some of this will undoubtedly be used and will replenish the drained currency of the country."

Before Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo left for New York this afternoon there was what almost amounted to a preliminary meeting of the Federal Reserve Board, though the participants in the council were scrupulous to avoid anything like official action before the board was duly organized. At the meeting, which was attended at one point, by the visiting bankers from New York, were Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Williams, Controller of the Currency, two of the three members of the board who had been confirmed by the Senate—W. P. G. Harding and Adolph C. Miller—Mr. Warburg, whose nomination is before the Senate, and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, who will not be a member of the board.

The members of the conference discussed the general situation and the necessary steps to launching the Federal reserve system. It is hoped that a month will suffice for getting the system in readiness for business. One of the first duties of the board will be the designation of Directors of Class C for all the twelve regional banks of the country. By-laws will be drawn up, expert assistants employed, and many conferences held with the local managers of the various banks.

HEPBURN IS OPTIMISTIC.

America Will Profit by Selling Supplies to Belligerents, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—There will be no financial trouble in this country as a result of the European war, and America will profit by the sale of her manufactures and crops to the belligerents, according to a message received by John C. Mitchell, President of the Denver National Bank, from A. B. Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank of New York, last night.

Mr. Mitchell said that he made the telegram public because the moment seemed opportune to reassure Americans as to the soundness of the situation in this country.

REICHSBANK HOARDS GOLD.

Patriotic Appeal in Germany Not to Demand Coin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Germany's financial and economic life are naturally greatly affected. The Reichsbank has raised the bank rate to 5 per cent. and the Lombard rate to 6 per cent. The demand for gold continues, but up to the present time the Reichsbank has paid out comparatively little of it. I have it on the best of authority that some private banks give only 95 marks in gold for 100 marks in banknotes.

The newspapers are advising the people to remain patriotic and not become so panic stricken at once as to ask for gold, since they must not forget that banknotes of the empire are legal means of payment.

The newspapers say that Germany's financial equipment for the emergency of war has been amplified and protected by a carefully organized system. The Government has prohibited all exports of grains and foodstuffs.

There have been more wild fluctuations in prices. Wheat, rye, and oats have gone up steadily. The Berlin Exchange yesterday again suspended settlement on last month's transactions, and the ready money market kept up only to a limited degree. The news of the declaration of a state of war worked on the Exchange rather in an animating than in a depressing manner.

Extra editions of the newspapers containing news of the utmost importance were received with wild cheers. People breathed easier at the thought that the uncertainty, which had become unbearable, was over.

The Exchange committee resolved yesterday afternoon on the following:

"Quotations on securities will not be determined. This will also hold good tomorrow. The Exchange will be open as usual."

SUNDAY WORK IN WALL ST.

Sub-Treasury Puts in Direct Wire to Washington.

The Wall Street district regained yesterday something of its usual Sunday calm after the strenuous week, but not all of it. The clerical forces of numerous houses which had been especially busy in foreign exchange operations worked at their books from early until late, and a great many brokers were forced to keep their men busy to catch up the loose ends of transactions on the Stock Exchange. The fact that some firms had become undermanned for rush work during the previous months of dullness accounted for much of the extra labor required.

No gold was received at the Sub-Treasury, although it was expected that further consignments from other branches of the Treasury would arrive today. The day of idleness was taken advantage of to bring the institution into closer touch with the authorities at Washington. Western Union linemen were busy in the afternoon rigging attachments for a direct telegraph wire to the Treasury Department, and it was understood that the orders were to have the connection ready for business early today.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will make his headquarters at the Sub-Treasury while here and the wire was put in to keep him in constant communication with Washington.

The extraordinary developments in financial circles evidently lent an added interest to the Street for the visitor from out of town. Lower Broadway, Wall, Broad, and William Streets were lively with pedestrians, and the Stock Exchange was the marked centre of attention of those who realized the significance of the stock market's forced inaction under the stress of war in Europe.

GERMAN ENVOY WAS IN PARIS YESTERDAY

But It Was Understood That His Passports Would Be Handed to Him Last Night.

4,000,000 FRENCH FIGHTERS

Artillery, Both in Guns and Marksmanship, Believed to be Better Than Germany's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Unless Baron von Schön, the German Ambassador here, asks for his passports today, it is believed, they will be handed to him tonight. He was still in Paris late this afternoon, having apparently failed to receive his expected instructions from Berlin to depart.

The Figaro says: "The most formidable war that humanity has ever known will begin in a few hours."

Concerning the attitude of England the paper says:

"She will fight at the side of France and Russia. We must not let the peace efforts of her Government cast a doubt upon this for a second."

The French Army, when the mobilization is complete, will include all able-bodied Frenchmen between the ages of 19 and 45. They will number about 4,000,000.

The troops are remarkable for dash, spirit, and marching power. They show extraordinary initiative. The artillery has many quick-firing guns that can be trusted to work magnificently in the field.

The Chief of the General Staff is Gen. Joffre, who joined the army as a Second Lieutenant in 1871, commanded batteries at the siege of Paris, and led the force that occupied Timbuctoo after the massacre of Bonnier's column. He governed Madagascar for three years, and fought later in Indo-China.

It is believed that the French have a tremendous advantage over the Germans with their field artillery, the German guns being distinctly inferior and the German artillerymen not having similar skill.

French Socialists' Patriotism.

The French Socialists are showing splendid patriotism. The Government's appeal in announcing the murder of M. Jaurès and calling on the Socialists to be calm in face of the national peril has been answered by a manifesto written by the new Socialist leader, M. Hervé, assuring France that the call of patriotism is above any political interests.

The Matin says the bakers have received forty-five days' delay in the time necessary to join their regiments.

The taking over by the United States Embassy of the business of the German Embassy will mean an enormous amount of work for Ambassador Herrick and the other American officials. It is estimated that there are still 100,000 German subjects in France. They will be taken to some point near the Spanish border—in other words, as far as possible from Germany.

Ambassador Herrick had a long conversation with the German Ambassador yesterday, when it was first reported that Baron von Schön was about to leave Paris.

Paris Papers' Size Reduced.

Most of the Paris newspapers have reduced the size of their editions for the sake of economy, the eight-page sheets cutting down to four pages, and the four-page sheets to two. The Patrie this afternoon printed one small leaflet giving the news of the Germans crossing the French frontier.

On every side the questions most agitating the public are what Great Britain will do, where is the British fleet, and will a British force be landed on the Continent.

The male population is rapidly disappearing from Paris, except those above 45 years old and those under 20.

Trains on the underground railways will probably stop running tomorrow. The great public services, the telephones, telegraphs, railways, and mails, are daily becoming less available for public uses.

The Minister of War tonight issued a notice in which he impressed on the public the absolute necessity of keeping secret all military measures, and urges the greatest reserve in letters or telegrams which, he says, might reveal military movements, which would be likely to entail needless sacrifices.

The notice says the General Staff will supply the public with any information that it is possible to give out.

No Trains to Germany.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—A Paris dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that all communication with Germany either by telegraph or railway has ceased, as well as all railway communication with Belgium. No French train proceeds farther than the frontier toward Belgium and Holland.

The Germans have blown up the lines at all frontier stations. No trains are running in Belgium, and more than 100,000 Germans in Paris are anxiously wondering how they are to return home. They seem to have no sense of their situation, but sit outside the cafés talking in German.

The extraordinary quiet of Paris, the dispatch continues, makes a strong impression. Most of the French diplomats under 40 years of age have received marching orders. In notices that were posted calling out the reserves the word "mobilization" was scrupulously avoided.

"The spirit of the French Army," says the correspondent, "undoubtedly is excellent. The Italian residents of Paris are forming a volunteer corps to help the French.

"French liners at sea are being ordered by wireless to return to the nearest French port.

"The dirigible Montgolfier passed over Paris, proceeding to the German frontier."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—From all parts of France news was received in the capital today that the order for mobilization had been received with feelings of great relief. It put an end to the strain and uncertainty of the last few days.

There were manifestations throughout the night in almost all the provincial cities. The people took part in torchlight processions and the crowds joined in singing "Le Depart de l'Armée."

A moratorium, suspending the payment of all debts in France until Aug. 31, was today proclaimed by the Minister of Finance.

The measure applies also to deposits and current accounts in banks. Depositors may withdraw only $50 and 5 per cent. of their remaining balances.

President Poincaré, in talking to a friend today, said his only regret was that his high office would prevent him from leading his company of Alpine riflemen in case France became engaged in war.

Late tonight President Poincaré decided to postpone the meeting of Parliament until Wednesday, owing to the inability of a number of Deputies to reach Paris by Tuesday, the date originally set.

André Magino, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has taken his place as a private in a regiment stationed at Bar-le-Duc, which is in his constituency. M. Magino was formerly Under Secretary of State for War, and as such he had a seat in the Cabinet. He is one of a large number of members of the Chamber who have declined to avail themselves of the eight-day legal delay in obeying the order of mobilization.

The lobby of the Chamber of Deputies was crowded today with members, many in uniform, all eagerly discussing the crisis. All agreed, without distinction of party, to vote without discussion the measures the Government will ask for the defense of the country in face of the aggressive attitude of Germany, which is now clearly manifested.

The organization has already begun in Paris of battalions of foreign volunteers, notably Belgians, Slavs, and Syrians. Several hundred Italians last night paraded through the downtown section, carrying Italian and French flags, and shouting "Down with Germany!" and "Long live France!"

The fateful official order of mobilization consisted of only seventeen words, and read as follows:

"Ministry of War. Order of general mobilization. Extreme urgency. First day of the mobilization, Sunday, Aug. 2."

The words were written in a large hand, and appeared on sheets of white paper about 8 by 12 inches. These posters appear to have been manifolded by a duplicating machine, and not printed.

Paris Museums All Closed.

All the museums and galleries in Paris have been closed, the various staffs having gone to the war.

All possible measures have been taken to make it certain that Paris will not lack for food. Special trains have been reserved for the transport of foodstuffs, particularly meat. In the event of the home supply becoming inadequate a decree suspending the prohibition of the importation of foreign fresh meat will appear in The Official Gazette tomorrow, thus assuring large supplies from Argentina and other parts of the world in the near future.

Severe regulations will be rigorously applied against persons attempting to profit in the present state of affairs by increasing the price of the necessities of life.

Although the Church has no official status in France, the applications of a number of priests to act as chaplains with the forces have been granted, and they have received permission to depart at once. They are to be attached to the Medical Corps. In addition, the Pope has given special authorization to young priests serving as soldiers to administer the sacraments. One of the Vicars General of the Archbishopric of Paris, who returned from Alsace by the last train getting through, says:

"The people of Alsace are calm. Notwithstanding the burden of anxiety weighing upon all hearts, a great hope holds and comforts them. I was in Alsace in 1870. I saw the preparations for war then, and the present situation cannot be compared to that of the fatal year."

Committee to Aid Americans.

There has been formed in Paris a committee of influential Americans who either reside in France or who are temporarily in the country, the purpose of which is to take every possible care of their countrymen who find themselves in France at the present time and are in need of assistance.

Ambassador Herrick is taking an active part in this work, and the first meeting of the committee was held at his residence today. There were present among others E. H. Gary, for Coudert Brothers; Consul General Thackara, and Spencer F. Eddy. Every American who needs advice or aid will be accommodated, and it is probable that those travelers who are cut off from home supplies will be helped in cashing their checks. Mr. Herrick has arranged that his residence shall be placed at the disposal of Americans in Paris.

The embassy and the office of the Consul General remained open all day today. Volunteers are helping the overworked embassy and Consular staffs in their endeavors to confer with and assist Americans.

The deep indignation caused in France by Germany's methods in beginning the war is voiced by the Temps, which says:

"Up to the last moment the French and Russian Governments had given Germany credit for acting in good faith. There is now no longer doubt that it is in ambush. Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen must stand united against the powers of brigandage, who have just been unmasked.

"The British Government yesterday informed the German Ambassador that England would not remain neutral. We did not desire this war, but, since it was forced upon us, with a good heart we will wage it. For forty years Germany has prowled around us, with the constant idea of striking a blow with the minimum risk, but by prolonging the menace she has taught us our lesson.

"Germany attacks us now at an hour when all our material and moral forces stand in united array against her. The war thrust upon us is a war of piracy. The French people, with magnificent union, hurls itself to the fray as a single man."

Mme. Messimy, wife of the French Minister of War, has organized a Red Cross ambulance corps.

TUNITA
Cigars
(Porto Rican)
Princessas Size
5c
Box of 50, $2.50
One of the blessings which came of giving liberty to Cuba's "little sister."
UNITED CIGAR STORES

ITALY IS NEUTRAL, CABINET DECIDES

As Aggressors, Germany and Austria Cannot Claim Her Assistance, It Announces.

SOCIALISTS MAY REVOLT

They Oppose Even Preparations for War—Government Orders All Bourses Closed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, Aug. 2.—The Italian Cabinet held several meetings today to discuss the situation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands that Signor Sangiuliano, formerly the Italian Ambassador in London and a strong Anglophile, succeeded in inducing his colleagues to adopt a policy favorable to the complete abstention of Italy from the conflict, with an inclination towards Sir Edward Grey's policy.

Signor Sangiuliano assured the Ministers that by following this course Italy could always count on the aid of England.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—The foregoing dispatch from were transmitted in French and Italian, the censorship refusing to accept dispatches in English.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 2.—The Cabinet council today ratified Italy's declaration of neutrality.

It is pointed out that Austria withheld from Italy all preliminary information respecting her ultimatum to Servia, and that Italy's obligations bind her to unsheathe the sword only when Germany or Austria or both are attacked. The actual case is that both Germany and Austria clearly have been the aggressors.

The Italian Government has forbidden the exportation of all primary produce and has ordered the indefinite closing of all Bourses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—Italy's censorship of press messages, especially of those directed to places outside the country, has beaten all records. Foreign correspondents are obliged to have recourse to all kinds of subterfuges to avoid the confiscation of their dispatches, besides the enforcement of threats of severe penalties.

All this unjustifiable rigor is in order to prevent them from telling the truth. The Government, as a matter of fact, is undecided whether to participate actively in the struggle or to remain neutral, if the situation permits, making meanwhile sub rosa all military and naval preparations for defense or possible offense, notwithstanding the strong agitation of the extremist parties and the Socialists in favor of abstention even from preparations.

The Socialists are challenging the Government and assert that if only one soldier or sailor is sent against France at this time such a revolution will explode throughout Italy as to overthrow the present state of things. They declare that the railroad and steamship transportation workers are under their control and that a general strike will be called. Milan will be the central point of the agitation.

The authorities say that all necessary measures to meet this situation and check any revolutionary movement have been taken.

Panic is causing a great augmentation in the price of food and serious difficulty in the circulation of money. There is strong anxiety among foreigners regarding realization on their letters of credit, and also concerning the means of transportation home. This is especially the case among the American visitors, many of whom wish to return before the time they had planned, but find that all the boats are already overcrowded.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The war situation, so far as Italy is concerned, is considered more grave today. The censorship has succeeded in suppressing all news except a short, colorless official statement, which reads:

> Italy is calm and will not mobilize, but will conform her conduct to treaty obligations."

This statement is interpreted differently here. According to the opinion of some it means the neutrality of Italy, while others believe that Italy will participate in the conflict, only in case the central powers sustain a reverse.

Meanwhile all Prefects in the kingdom have warned the press not to publish any military news or any information concerning the movements of the troops.

The Italian warships are under the same disadvantage as in the war with Turkey. Apprehension is felt at their lack of coal, as their regular supply is drawn entirely from England. Efforts are being made to secure American coal.

ROME, Aug. 2.—King Victor returned to Rome today and conferred at great length with Premier Salandra. According to the Rome papers the cabinet has decided to prohibit the exportation of wheat and cattle.

LB
A filing cabinet and counter in one
A brand-new idea in office equipment—a counter composed of card and filing cabinets. Designed originally for the use of real estate and insurance offices, but the idea was too good to be restricted to one or two lines of business.
Three and one-half feet high—counter height. Does not shut off air or light or obstruct the view.
Being in sections, it can be placed where you wish—against a wall, under a window, or in the middle of the room, where it will serve as a partition between departments.
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AMERICANS POUR INTO LONDON—THREE RECALLED SHIPS HERE

ARMY OF REFUGEES FLEES TO LONDON

Sore-Pressed Americans, Hungry and Travel-Worn, Find Temporary Safety.

BUT PLIGHT IS DESPERATE

Consider Cable Appeal to President—Tell of Penniless American Besieging Our Paris Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Thousands of Americans arrived from the Continent today, and were still getting through from Holland, Belgium, and France tonight, but no more are likely to come from Germany until the mobilization is over. Many well-known people are among the refugees. Most of those who arrived from Paris this evening had lost all except their hand baggage. They told stories of hardships en route and painted an ominous picture of the plight of Americans left behind.

Mrs. G. Jason Waters and her daughter were among those who arrived from Paris. The latter said:

"We lost all our trunks, but are thankful to get away at any cost. The street porters charged 5f. for slight service.

Americans in Desperation.

"It was a pitiful sight to see hundreds of Americans outside the embassy, seeking help. Women were crying and men were frantic. They hadn't money with which to leave. The condition of Americans who are stranded in Paris is desperate. Something must be done quickly. Food is getting scarce. Everybody seemed to have lost his head. I was told that all the hotels would close tomorrow."

Mrs. Otto Kahn and family were expected at the Hotel Claridge from Deauville today, but they have not arrived. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountze have arrived from Paris. They had been two days without regular food and sleep. Mrs. Clarence Moore and Miss Moore have arrived here from Holland. They were twelve hours late, and said that their hotel closed its doors and turned the guests out. They couldn't get any food. W. C. Bowers, who has arrived at the Ritz from Paris had his motor car confiscated by the Government. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Emmy Destinn, Aben D. Johnson, and John McGee are among others who have arrived at the Ritz from Paris.

Herd Passengers in Corral.

Mrs. H. E. Hosley of Springfield, Mass., arrived at the Cecil tonight with her 7-year-old daughter. They came from Germany by way of Flushing. Mrs. Hosley said:

"Our train from Berlin was crowded with Americans. Many had come from Russia. I was three days making a one-day trip. It was a terrible experience. Our train was held up three times, and everybody was forced to get out. We were herded in a corral while the military searched the train.

"An American girl from the Black Sea region had traveled three days without food or sleep. We were told that our train was the last to reach Flushing.

"We were wrecks when we got here. The boat trip was pandemonium. Women and children were forced to sleep on deck."

Dr. John MacHugh of Philadelphia, who has reached here from Paris, said that the railroad station there was guarded by soldiers, who wouldn't let any one through unless he had tickets. Many Americans were unable to get away because the railroads stopped selling tickets.

The Rev. Dr. Fortin of Boston, who is among the refugees here, said tonight:

"Many Americans are walking the streets of Paris all night because they are unable to get checks cashed. They had nothing to eat all day."

W. M. Habliston and his wife of Richmond, Va., who reached here from The Hague by way of Flushing, said that the Hollanders seemed to have lost their heads. There were runs on the banks; the hotels have doubled prices. Americans did not seem nervous, but all were getting away. Two Americans they met said that they had been thirty-two hours without sleep on the train from Germany and had not had a mouthful to eat for twelve hours.

French Countryside Deserted.

Arthur Spurgeon, Director of Cassell's, the publishers, who has reached here from Switzerland, traveled on an express train by way of Geneva to Paris. He says that the French countryside is deserted. The harvests are ready to gather and many crops have been cut, but the work was abandoned hurriedly. Mr. Spurgeon had the greatest difficulty in crossing Paris. All vehicles had been engaged to carry reservists to the stations. Parisians were, for the most part, very sober, but a few exuberant youths were marching and singing patriotic songs.

The commotion at the Gare Nord was almost indescribable.

There was a huge crowd and mountains of luggage. There were no porters available, for all had received instructions not to handle luggage, as no more trains were to leave Paris. The Government commandeered all automobiles in the city. It was announced later, however, that a train would start at 9:45 o'clock in the evening. There was a fierce struggle to obtain seats. Every inch of space was occupied and the corridors were packed. The train had to be run in two sections to accommodate clamoring passengers, chiefly Americans and English. They certainly were hte last two trains leaving the capital. Mr. Spurgeon lost all his heavy luggage.

Americans to Meet.

The chances for thousands of Americans to get home now seem to be slim. Many are talking of sending a cable dispatch to President Wilson.

Vice President Kent of the Bankers Trust Company of New York has called a meeting of Americans at the Waldorf tomorrow to consider the grave situation.

Traffic to the Continent has been practically suspended. The railways will not guarantee passage beyond Calais, Boulogne, and Dieppe. There was a wild rush to England today. Nearly 10,000 persons arrived—probably among the last to reach England. Nearly 1,000 passengers are stranded at Boulogne. It is estimated that there are 10,000 English people on the Continent who are unable to return. A passenger who motored from Paris to Calais said:

"Paris is like a city of the dead. Hotel accommodations are unavailable. It is estimated that there are several thousands of foreigners in Paris who are unable to leave."

A passenger from the German frontier said that thousands of Englishmen were stranded in that country. They are in financial straits because of their inability to cash foreign drafts. Germans are forbidding Europeans to cross the frontier by train or automobile. Those who motored across the Swiss frontier into Germany had their automobiles confiscated. A party of Canadian girls had an exciting experience at Cologne at midnight of last Friday. German soldiers suddenly took possession of their hotel. All were unceremoniously turned into the streets. They could get nobody to transfer their baggage, and the girls themselves got a truck and took their baggage to the station, where they were compelled to remain all night.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—Not even at the height of the tourist season are there more American tourists than in London last night. One American, who arrived from the French capital yesterday said that the train that left Paris at 9 o'clock Saturday night was jammed with Americans. Many went to the station as early as 3 o'clock in the afternoon and stood for hours, waiting for a chance to board the train. The heat was intense, and there was much suffering among the women and children, but nobody would give up his place.

When the train was drawn up there was a frantic rush for the cars, and almost a pitched battle took place among the waiting throng to get into the cars. Baggage was abandoned in the rush, and some passengers arrived in London without even a change of linen.

All the way from Paris to Calais the passengers, who were unable to sit down, so crowded were the cars, saw French soldiers making their way to concentration points.

The Carlton Hotel had to close its grill room last night, and other hotels are working with reduced staffs owing to the reservists being ordered home. Some reservists had to go with empty pockets, as the hotels were without currency for the payment of their wages.

An American who came from Aix-les-Bains said last night that several Americans were sitting around the gaming tables when the news arrived that war was imminent. In a moment every piece of gold had disappeared from the table, to be replaced by notes and silver, but the croupiers pushed the notes back, refusing to take anything but gold.

There is considerable uneasiness among Americans anxious to return home because of the report, which is confirmed by the Cunard Steamship Company, that the Mauretania, which sailed for New York from Liverpool on Saturday, will be recalled if Great Britain becomes engaged in war.

Many of the Americans abroad are school teachers, and anxious to get back before the end of this month for the opening of the schools in September. Tourists who carried just sufficient funds for their trip find themselves in embarrassment because of the delay in steamship sailings and the expense of a prolonged stay at hotels.

Among the guests at one of the big hotels in Paris, which has already closed, were Oscar Straus, former American Ambassador to Turkey, and his wife, who decided to motor to Dieppe.

Some doubt is expressed as to whether any one attempting to motor to the coast will get through, as the authorities are seizing all automobiles.

An Englishman who reached his home here from Germany yesterday by way of Luxemburg says that near the German frontier the people, rich and poor, were sleeping in the waiting rooms and on platforms, while all along the roads he saw hundreds of persons traveling in both directions. Many of these who were well-to-do, were wheeling their baggage in handcarts or baby carriages, or carrying it.

The roads at the frontier were barricaded with farm wagons, guarded by soldiers. The train from Mulhausen to Belfort was packed with people. Everywhere soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded the railway. Large detachments were stationed at the bridges.

LEAVE BAGGAGE BEHIND.

Panicky Tourists Reach Antwerp—Business There Paralyzed.

ANTWERP, Aug. 2.—The American tourists who are endeavoring to return home are in a panicky condition. The steamer Kroonland sailed today with a full complement of passengers, many of whom left their baggage behind rather than remain in Europe.

Members of the Chicago Railway Commission visited the port and terminals today, but they fear they cannot continue their tour owing to conditions in Germany and Austria.

Business is completely paralyzed. The authorities are seriously considering the adoption of an emergency act to stop specie payments for a time. It is feared that not enough money will be available if the run on the banks continues.

Tourists with Money Stay On.

A party of American tourists in Munich, asked by cable about their situation, replied last night:

MUNICH, Aug. 2.—Stay in Munich. Do not worry. Have money.

WARN ALL GERMAN SHIPS.

Ordered to Seek Neutral Ports—Belgians Guard Bridges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—A wireless message intercepted at Ymuiden reveals the fact that all German ships now at sea are ordered to seek the nearest neutral port.

The Belgian civil guard has mobilized at Liege and Namur to hold the bridges of the Meuse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—All the steamship companies having Hamburg as their headquarters have instructed those of their steamships which are at sea to put in without delay at the nearest port and there await further orders. No shipping is now leaving Hamburg. It is probable that the North German Lloyd has issued instructions of a like nature to the Captains of its steamships.

Hundreds of American passengers who were desirous of crossing the ocean are for the present stranded in Berlin and Hamburg. Some Americans succeeded in getting passage on the Red Star liner Kroonland, which sailed today.

HAD TO DEPART WITH BILLS UNPAID

Majority of American Guests in Paris Hotels Gave Notes—Baggage of Some Held.

TRAINS TO FRONTIER TODAY

To Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain—French People Display Calm Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The majority of American guests who left Paris hotels were unable to pay, and the managements were forced to accept notes. In a few instances they held the baggage.

Many persons have moved to smaller hotels.

Several hotels, on account of the shortage of small money, have posted notices that nothing will be sold unless it is first paid for.

According to a proclamation regarding foreigners, the Government will run three trains tomorrow to the Belgian frontier, two to Switzerland and Italy, and three to Spain.

Every Frenchman has a calm conviction that the nation is now going to avenge Alsace-Lorraine. An incident that happened to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent illustrates how every man conducts himself. Leaving the American Embassy, the correspondent obtained one of the few remaining cabs. As he entered it a young Frenchman ran up on the opposite side, raised his hand to his hat, and said: "I am arranging my departure. Will you permit me to ride with you?" The correspondent asked what day he would leave. He answered, "Immediately." He remained silent all the way to the Opera. Asked, "You are confident?" he replied, "I am sure—besides, we are not alone."

Alighting at the Opera, his politeness not failing him, he raised his hat, saying, "Many thanks, Monsieur, au revoir," and plunged into the entrance to the subway.

The scenes in the public parks were likewise significant and impressive. In the Luxumbourg Garden young men and women sat close together, nearly all holding hands, the men from time to time raising to their lips their companions' hands. An air of ineffable sadness hung over the place.

Near the ancient Medici Fountain one stalwart youth was sitting beside a girl. Suddenly he rose stiffly, gave a military salute, clicked his heels, and strode swiftly away with pale face.

It is reported that several hundred aliens have been quietly arrested at workshops in order to make sure that no outbreaks would occur in the factories where they were laboring.

Committee to Aid Americans.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—An American war committee was chosen today to assist Americans in distress in France. It consists of L. V. Benet, W. S. Dalliba, Charles Carroll, Col. William Jay, Judge Henry F. Priest, William P. Peixotto, and James Deering. The committee sent a cablegram to the State Department at Washington suggesting that the United States Treasury facilitate the cashing of letters of credit and other reliable checks and that it deposit gold temporarily in any bank for immediate export to Paris.

Americans in Paris are pleased that the State Department has decided to leave Mr. Herrick in charge of the embassy until the present crisis is over.

HERRICK STAYS TO GIVE HELP.

Tourists Besiege Embassy—Wants a Cruiser Sent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Ambassador Herrick, in the face of the present crisis, has abandoned all plans for leaving the country for the present.

The owner of the partly dismantled official residence in the Rue François Premier called on Mr. Herrick and told him to consider the place his, regardless of rent or lease, as long as he was in the country. Mr. Herrick said that much of his furniture was packed now, but he will arrange for sleeping quarters for Americans there in case events require it.

The Ambassador is feeling the pinch of the crisis, as every one of the twenty-three servants of the embassy except three has gone to join the colors. It was explained to him by the Government that keeping servants in war time was not a diplomat's privilege.

Nevertheless, he states that he will keep the embassy open constantly until the crisis passes, and will remain there personally day and night, to give what assurance is possible to all Americans.

The embassy was besieged all day and late into the evening by men and women anxious about getting away.

An unfortunate part of the situation is the great number of American women here. There were several hundred at the embassy last night.

It is said that Ambassador Herrick will ask Washington to send a cruiser with gold to enable the Americans to cash their now useless checks on American banks. He will also ask for transports to facilitate the getting of tourists out of the country.

All Americans, rich and poor, who remain here, are on the same level. Many of the wealthy are almost as good as penniless, having little ready cash and carrying drafts on big Wall Street concerns for large amounts that are entirely uncashable.

The majority cannot get out of the city. With the cordon of troops guarding every station, and every train, autobus, taxicab, and horse already requisitioned to carry troops or likely to be at any moment.

Trains were leaving for London last night, and there was no interruption in the Channel service. Trains were also leaving for the south, east, and west of France, but all behind their schedules.

Several hundred Americans, all without baggage, managed to catch the London trains last night from the Gare du Nord. Every inch of space of the trains was taken.

Today, according to the notice posted, no tickets are being sold to the general public anywhere until the end of the mobilization.

The offices of the International Mercantile Marine have closed, having sold every accommodation until the 1st of September. After the closing the crowd broke a window and injured a model of an ocean liner.

The French Line announced that La France might get away on Tuesday, but it was not certain.

The American Express Company and Cook's agency met all paper with cash yesterday and promise to open tomorrow morning.

Inability to obtain money is the chief trouble, for, despite the alarmist rumors, there is certain to be plenty of food for everybody, also plenty of trains to steamships after the mobilization of the French forces is completed.

In an interview with THE TIMES correspondent Ambassador Herrick said:

"Everybody is perfectly safe here. The United States and France are on the most friendly terms. There could not be a better place of refuge for Americans than here, and there is not the slightest danger of starvation.

"The mobilization of the French Army is the quickest of any army in the world. The railroads ought to be free by the end of next week to carry passengers to the nearest ports. The only alarming feature is the lack of money. We hope to adjust that through the quick action of Washington."

The majority of the Americans who have called at the embassy came from Germany and Austria, and most of them are attempting to get to London.

Among the prominent persons here are Isaac N. Seligman, who is anxious about his wife at Carlsbad; Oscar S. Straus, F. B. Kellogg, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. B. Harriman and family, John De Kay, George Legg, Charles Kurzman, the Right Rev. T. F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee; Edith Wharton, Mrs. Potter Palmer, William W. Sullivan, the Rev. Charles S. MacFarlane, Secretary of the National Federation of Protestant Churches; the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, who was here in the interests of the Church Peace Union, and Judge E. H. Gary. The latter, with Mr. Straus, was at the Ritz. Mr. Straus tried to dissuade him from going into the streets yesterday afternoon after the call for mobilization was issued. He laughed and replied that he was going, anyway.

Among the passengers booked for La Provence who went away on yesterday's boats were Mrs. Francis Roche, Mrs. De Latore, Mrs. Joseph Guggenheim, and Virginia Harned.

GERARD APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

Money Sent to Him Will Be Used to Aid Needy Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Ambassador Gerard wishes, through THE NEW YORK TIMES, to call the attention of American philanthropists to the really unfortunate conditions which will very soon inevitably confront a large number of the poorer American men and women in Germany. Among these are tourists, men and women students, and others whose money is already or soon will be used up. The prices of lodgings and food have gone up rapidly, and many Americans who, through the crippling of German steamship traffic, must remain here a long time, will soon be without means.

Some of these have already asked help of the embassy. Official aid is most urgently needed.

Ambassador Gerard authorizes THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that money sent to him by cable in care of the Deutsche Bank at Berlin for the above purposes will be carefully used. Mr. Gerard cabled today to the State Department in Washington asking that, if possible, American tourists be sent home in German steamships under a neutral flag. A sort of panic already reigns among them on the question of how they are to reach America.

The embassy at Berlin has asked the Government at Washington to send a dispatch boat, to be stationed in German ports in case of war.

Scenes of excitement such as had never been witnessed here took place today at the American Embassy. From early in the morning until late at night Ambassador Gerard and his staff were positively stormed by American men and women who were a prey to fear on account of the outbreak of war. All asked for passports in order to be able to break through the German military lines to reach neutral foreign territory.

Many were looking for advice from the embassy as to their safety if they should decide to stay in Germany for an indefinite length of time. Numerous others asked for actual help from the embassy for the purpose of getting out of Germany.

Some of the most naïve demands imaginable were made by frightened individuals. The wife of a well-known Chicago millionaire was very much excited because Ambassador Gerard had made no arrangements for furnishing special trains for his stranded fellow-countrymen. She said that President Wilson had rescued American refugees from Mexico by means of special trains and wished to know why the same thing was not being done now in Germany.

Dozens of Americans are leaving Berlin today, in order to travel to places in Holland, especially Rotterdam, Flushing, and the Hook of Holland. They intend to go thence to England, or direct to America, on Dutch steamships. Many went to Copenhagen and Stockholm, in order to take Scandinavian steamship lines.

Ambassador Gerard's advice to agitated fellow-countrymen was as follows:

"When you have unlimited means in your possession, or can obtain further money easily, you may for the present remain in Germany quite without worrying yourselves, but if your means are limited I advise you to make arrangements as soon as you possibly can for your departure for America."

The Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd can give no assurances as to the sailing dates of their steamships. Passengers who have paid their passage have no right, in view of the present situation, to demand back the money paid out for cabins. The clause regarding war which is printed on the back of the steamship tickets in small letters close together, and which nobody ever reads, relieves the steamship companies of all responsibility.

Both the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd, however, are showing a disposition to help people of their own free will, especially those to whom the loss of the money paid out for traveling expenses constitutes a serious loss, and they are refunding such sums.

NOTED AMERICANS STRANDED ABROAD

H. W. Taft, M. L. Schiff, Judge Gary, and Cardinal Farley Among Those Marooned.

MAY HAMPER THE SCHOOLS

So Many Teachers Are Trapped in Europe That Openings May Be Delayed.

Among the Americans stranded in Paris are three New York State Senators—John Murtaugh, James A. Foley, and James F. Frawley, with Mrs. Frawley—who have been in Europe on a special commission in the interests of the San Francisco Exposition. They are at the Hotel Astra.

Cardinal Farley, with Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of the New York Diocese, was last heard from in Switzerland a few days ago. It is believed that they are out of the range of hostilities.

Anxiety is felt in Montclair, N. J. for many persons from that point who are in Europe. Among those travelers are: Edmund B. Osborne, Progressive candidate for Governor last Fall, and his wife and son, Dr. James Spencer Brown, Dr. Martin J. Synnot, Mrs. G. B. Sims and daughter, Miss Julia Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Wierum and their two sons, Mrs. George W. Campbell, Miss Gertrude Chapin, Mrs. Arthur E. Elliott and daughter, Miss Mabel Fernald, Miss Edna Graham, Edwin B. Goodell and family, Miss Evelyn Smith, Mrs. Frank E. Law and children, Miss Mary A. Lathrop, Robert E. Mills, Miss Virginia Moffat, Miss Edith Meyer, William M. Ramsay, William Howells, Miss Marion Harrison, Dr. James T. Hanan, Mrs. Charles S. Jones and son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Jones, Miss Alice Allwood, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Boyd and Miss Charlotte Boyd, and Mrs. Charles R. Butcher and son.

These Americans are marooned in London or in nearby country places: Mrs. William J. Grace, wife of the American Consul at Aden, who, with her son, and her mother, Mrs. Hickey, was on her way to Aden from New York; Henry W. Taft, brother of the ex-President; Mortimer L. Schiff, Samuel Untermyer, Justice Joseph E. Newburger of the New York Supreme Court; Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States Court for the New York District and Charles J. Fox, an instructor in the University of Tientsin, who had got as far as London on his way home to spend his vacation.

President's Cousin Marooned.

J. W. Garrett, American Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, is in London also and so is John Wilson, a cousin of the President, and Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Wilson was to deliver a present, consisting of a set of golf clubs inlaid with gold, from the American Luncheon Club to the President.

Mrs. Charles Haines Anthony of Muncie, Indiana, who arrived in London on Saturday night from Paris, announced that she wanted to get right away, no matter how much it cost. She has applied to several steamship lines and they have promised to give her transportation as soon as possible.

The Imperial Russian Ballet is stranded in London, and has given up hope of seeing St. Petersburg in a long time.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy and Miss Marie Levy of New York arrived in London from Paris on Saturday, after having made arrangements to sail on the Imperator. All their baggage had gone to Hamburg, and they arrived in London with only one or two small pieces of hand luggage.

While Louis Mann, the actor, got away from Carlsbad to London on the last Orient express, to leave that place E. H. Sothern was not so fortunate. He found it imperative to come to London to see Mrs. Sothern (Julia Marlowe) off on the Mauretania, and had to travel from Carlsbad to Eger in a cattle train. Americans who had expected to leave Carlsbad by motor did not foresee the suddenness of the general conflagration, and were almost without exception detained when the Austrian Government declared war.

Judge George A. Carpenter, who with a party of seven from Chicago got to Paris on the last train from Vienna, was philosophical. "I don't see that there's anything to get excited about," he said on Saturday. "Most Americans seem to think that their own personal worries about the loss of baggage and the depreciation of money are of greater weight than the fate of Europe. I don't look at it that way."

Judge Elbridge H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation has been motoring near Paris.

So many teachers of the Pittsburgh public schools are detained in European cities that it was thought in that city yesterday that the schools would be unable to reopen on time.

Dr. Leroy Broun of New York, who had intended to spend his vacation in Switzerland, was not deterred by the war news, but left on the last train for the continent. "I'm going to Switzerland in spite of everything," he said, just before leaving.

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia and Harry Lehr, who had intended to go from London to Carlsbad early last week, changed their plans and went to Paris instead.

Dr. Nehemiah H. Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, was at Constance when the crisis arose, and had expected to spend some weeks in Switzerland. He returned to Paris on Friday.

Miss M. V. O'Neill of Chicago was unable to get a stateroom on the Mauretania, but nevertheless went to Liverpool from London on the boat train on Saturday morning, and said she would take her chances on getting accommodations.

Count Wengersky, the London manager of the Hamburg-American Line, left London yesterday for the Continent.

Julius P. Meyer, Vice Director of the same line, stationed in New York, had engaged a stateroom on the Imperator. When her sailing was canceled he managed to get an inside berth on the Holland-American liner Potsdam, sailing from Boulogne.

Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Martin of Chicago were in Paris when the war began. After seeing the difficulties which other Americans had in getting passage on transatlantic liners they gave up hope of getting home, and left instead for Bern, in hope of joining Dr. Martin's niece, who is in Munich.

Elsie Janis Kept in London.

Elsie Janis, who has been in "The Passing Show" at the Palace Theatre in London, had intended to leave on Saturday for Paris, to motor to the principal Continental capitals on a rest tour. She abandoned her plans, and is in London.

Miss Ann Fitzhugh went to London in the latter part of the week to see her fiancé, David Montgomery, sail on the Mauretania. She expected to return to Paris, where she is under contract to sing.

Hartley Manners arrived in London on Friday and joined his wife, Laurette Taylor, at the Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Talbot of San Francisco went from Bad Nauheim to Berlin on Saturday.

Brooklynites are anxious over the whereabouts of prominent persons of that borough who are believed to be in the war zone. Frank Mann, who was Democratic candidate for Borough President last Fall, when last heard from by relatives was on his way to Mains. As this city will be one of the principal bases of the German Army in its war with France, his friends are worrying about his safety.

James Divisich, for years an Italian interpreter in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, was last heard from at Cattaro, in Austria.

Many persons prominent in Queens are in Europe. Frederick H. [illegible] of Garden City, President of the Long Island News Company, is touring the Continent with his wife, and his present whereabouts are unknown. Miss Willetta Brennan and her brother, Leo Brennan of Lincoln Park, Flushing, are traveling on the Continent also.

Thomas Kennedy and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, of Flushing, are in Ireland. At least a dozen school teachers of the borough are in European countries, among them Miss Stella S. Beard of the Richmond Hill High School and Miss Elizabeth Avery of the Flushing High School, who are in England, and Miss Mary Lane of the Flushing High School, who is in Italy. Joseph Dykes, Treasurer of the old Queens County, is somewhere on the Rhine with his wife and daughter. Their exact whereabouts are unknown.

Morris Morrison, a tailor of 106 Fulton Street, and Dr. Jacob B. Posner of 448 Riverside Drive, who went abroad together several weeks ago are in Falkenstein, Saxony, according to Alexander Lewis of 61 Broadway, lawyer for Mr. Morrison. Mr. Lewis has received word from Mr. Morrison that he left Carlsbad, Bohemia, with Dr. Posner early last week.

Among the residents of Plainfield, N. J., who are in Europe are Mrs. John T. Baker, Miss Margaret Cranswick, Mrs. Frederick Sanford and Mrs. William M. Sanford, who are in Warsaw, Russia; Miss Florence G. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sanford, Jr., and Miss Pauline Sanford, who are in Florence, Italy; Miss Emelyn B. Hartridge and Miss Cora Maisiesden, who are in Austria, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schwed, who with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwed and Miss Emily Schwed are in Nuremburg, Bavaria.

STEERAGE ROOM FOR 31,000.

Liners Sailing This Week Propose Special Service for Americans.

Steamship agents in New York said yesterday that as there would be very few immigrants leaving Europe now owing to the war, there would be room in the steerages of the big liners for Americans wishing to return home.

The steerages of modern liners, like the Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania, Olympic, Adriatic, Rotterdam and Lapland, which are still in service, are fitted up with two, four and six berth roomy cabins, plainly furnished, and public baths for men and women. There is also a smoking room, reading room and music room in the steerage, and a promenade the full length of the ship.

Many of the better cabins are often sold as second cabin and there would be no difficulty in giving sittings in the second dining saloon or the meals could be served in the big third-class dining saloon. Superior bedding and all necessary linen and eating utensils could be provided.

If the passengers paid the second or first cabin minimum rate and occupied steerage cabins they could have the use of the deck and public rooms, according to the class of accommodation paid for, the agents pointed out, either to the United States or Canadian ports.

The liners leaving England and the Continent for North America this week, unless canceled owing to their country's being at war, are the following:

American liner Philadelphia, from Southampton, Wednesday, Aug. 5, for New York, accommodating 1,000 steerage.

White Star liner Celtic, from Liverpool, Aug. 6, to New York, accommodating 1,200 steerage.

Cunard liner Laconia, from Liverpool to New York, Aug. 8, room for 1,100 steerage.

White Star liner Teutonic, Liverpool to Boston, Aug. 8, room for 900 steerage.

Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam to New York, Aug. 8, can carry 1,500 steerage.

Red Star liner Finland, room for 1,000 steerage.

Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, from London to New York, Aug. 8, has fittings on her 'tween decks to carry 500 steerage.

Allan liner Tunisian, Liverpool to Montreal, Aug. 5, accommodates 1,500 steerage.

Canadian Pacific steamer Virginian, Liverpool to New York, Aug. 7, accommodates 1,200 steerage.

Immigration agents said yesterday that probably the only immigrants crossing the Atlantic would sail from Scandinavian or British ports. The total steerage accommodation on these steamers amounts roughly to 62,000, out of which it was said that less than 50 per cent. would be required for immigrants, and therefore there would be room for 31,000 Americans, at a conservative estimate, to return home.

WILL RETURN IN YACHTS.

J. J. Van Alen and the Cornelius Vanderbilts to Leave Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The anxiety felt by Summer residents for their relatives and friends in Europe increases. Many of the foreign tourists have reported their plans in cable dispatches sent here.

James J. Van Alen at last accounts was in Germany, where he intended to board a large steam yacht he had chartered, fly the American flag, and start for Newport to join his family.

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and family, who were at last accounts in England, are expected to board the steam yacht North Star for Newport or New York.

Among other members of the Newport Summer colony abroad are Mrs. F. O. French, her daughter, Lady Cheylesmore, and her son, Amos Tuck French; Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, the Misses King, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard.

ANXIOUS ABOUT FRIENDS.

State Department Gets 100 Telegrams of Inquiry—Cables Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—About a hundred telegrams have been received at the State Department from persons in this country who have relatives or friends in the war area in Europe and concerning whose safety and comfort they are anxious. Owing to interrupted cable service it has been difficult, and in some cases impossible, to have telegrams of inquiry delivered at places in Europe, and persons who have failed to receive answers to such inquiries have appealed to the State Department.

The department is following a consistent course of cabling to American diplomatic and Consular officers in Europe for the information requested. Some of those who are anxious about relatives or friends abroad have sought the aid of their Senators or Representatives in Washington, and the latter have telephoned to the department or called there personally in an effort to facilitate the transmission of cablegrams to the proper American agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

The department today received requests for information in regard to the following Americans, and sent cable messages to the nearest diplomatic or Consular officer in each case:

New York City—John D. Lindsay and wife, Mrs. Henry Taft, and Mrs. Gillett, Lucerne, Switzerland; Mrs. Joseph Wolff, child, and mother, Neuenahr, Germany; Mrs. Julia F. Hanes and Mr. and Mrs. James J. Maguire, Carlsbad, Austria; Miss Emma B. Hopkins, Bourron, France, and Miss Marguerite Burke, Bergen, Norway.

Trenton, N. J.—Mrs. Frank J. Frederick, Villa Baheim Blankenburg an Harz, Germany.

Newark, N. J.—University Travel Study Club, Mary Gray, director, Paris, France.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. J. F. Ryan and Mrs. K. Inman, Hotel Danieli, Venice, Italy.

Washington, D. C.—Henry M. Clapp and Miss Elizabeth Hampt, Rouen, France.

Dayton, Ohio—Mrs. Charles Cammerer and two children, Hamburg, Germany.

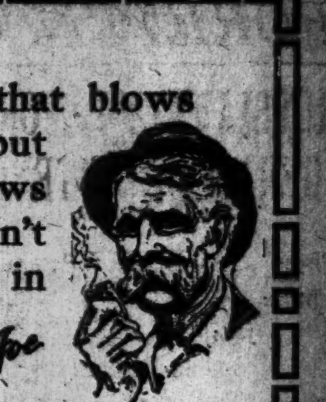
Cincinnati, Ohio—Mrs. George Baxter and Miss Eleanor Baxter, Paris, France, or St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Denver, Col.—Myron K. Blackmer, Munich, Germany, and Miss Elizabeth Arden, Berlin or Paris.

St. Paul, Minn.—Mrs. H. F. Nachtriev, Berlin, Germany.

Dallas, Texas—Mrs. J. L. A. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Flippen, Gerbern, Norway.

Representative Watson of Virginia inquired at the State Department today in behalf of some of his constituents for information as to a party of Virginians tramping through the Austrian Tyrol and supposed to be at Zell am See. The party consists of Mrs. James B. Cannon, Mrs. James J. Hickey, Mrs. John M. Stalman, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Harvie, and the Misses Ella Binford, Sally Ruffin, Kane Taylor, Susie Bolton, and Elizabeth [illegible]



IT'S a ill wind that blows nobody good, but it's a better that blows nobody ill. Thar ain't *nothin'* but good in VELVET.

Velvet Joe

Those world famous pipe smoking qualities that Nature puts into Kentucky *Burley de Luxe* are brought out to full, aged-in-the-wood, mellow perfection in VELVET. The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c.

RECALLED LINERS GET HERE SAFELY

Two German Ships That Sailed from Here and One from Baltimore Land Passengers.

TURNED BACK AT NIGHT

Travelers Told Next Morning of the War Peril — Majority Satisfied to Give Up Tours.

For the first time since the Franco-Prussian war three foreign passenger vessels returned to an American port yesterday to seek protection from an enemy. The Grosser Kurfürst of the North German Lloyd, which sailed at 10 A. M. on Thursday for Bremen, passed through Quarantine at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and went to her pier in Hoboken to land her passengers.

She was followed into port at 11 A. M. by the Hamburg-American liner President Grant, which proceeded to Pier 33, South Brooklyn, as there was no more room at the company's piers in Hoboken.

The last to arrive was the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, which sailed from Baltimore for Bremen on July 29, and returned to New York, as it was the nearest port. As the Friedrich der Grosse did not reach Quarantine until nearly 6 P. M., the Captain was instructed to anchor there for the night and to go to a pier in Hoboken today to land his passengers.

Those who landed and went to their homes from the first two steamships received cash or orders on the New York agents for the refund of their passages in full, and appeared to take the matter very calmly.

There was no excitement except among a few of the steerage passengers who could not make out what had happened until it was explained in six languages by interpreters, and even then there were persons who could not understand. These may have grasped the situation when bills were placed in their hands, as all the steerage passengers received cash.

Kept Close to Land.

Both the President Grant and the Grosser Kurfürst were notified by wireless on Friday night and turned back to New York. Their passengers knew that something was wrong when they saw the moon suddenly change from the starboard to the port side of the ship. At 4 A. M. the Captains were warned by wireless to look out for warships, and they kept close in to the American coast so as to be able to run for the three-mile limit if a suspicious-looking vessel was sighted.

The Cunard liner Saxonia, which was detained Saturday from sailing to the Mediterranean ports, was definitely ordered yesterday to remain in New York, and her passengers had their money refunded and went to their homes.

The agents of the International Mercantile Marine sent notice yesterday to Capt. H. Haddock of the Olympic and other commanders of steamships to keep a lookout for instructions by wireless that might be sent to them by the company.

At the present time there are 18 German steamships in New York Harbor, which represent a total of 220,000 gross tonnage, and they have crews altogether of 3,500. At an average of 50 cents a day to feed each member of the crew, it would cost $1,750 a day to keep the crews, and an average of $1.25 a man for wages makes $4,375 more.

The President Grant landed her 105 first, 62 second, 42 third, and 103 steerage passengers in South Brooklyn at 12:30 P. M. yesterday without any excitement. There was no one to meet the ship at the pier, and no express wagons or taxicabs, so the returning tourists had to take their handbags and leave the heavy baggage to be forwarded today. The total number of passengers was 312, and the crew numbered 325. Clerks from the Hamburg-American Line office were at the pier with money to pay out to any of the passengers that needed it to get home with. The 10,000 tons of general cargo at the rate of $20 a ton meant a loss of $20,000 to the company in addition to $4,000 for feeding the passengers for the three days' trip to sea.

Capt. Meyerdiercks said that the message of recall was received by him at 10:30 on Friday night, when the ship was 430 miles east, and he immediately started back to New York.

"I did not receive any warning about warships at that time," said the Captain, "but in order not to take any risks I decided to pass thirty miles south of Nantucket and keep in to the American shore in case of any trouble.

Passengers Hear the News.

"At 4 A. M. today I received a message from the agents in New York stating that the German Emperor had declared war against France, and I was warned to keep a bright lookout for warships.

"The passengers took the news very calmly on Saturday morning when the notice was posted in the dining saloon that we were going back to New York. It read:

"'According to wireless instructions received last night from the company and in face of the warlike conditions in Europe, the ship has been turned round and is now headed for New York.'"

Capt. Meyerdiercks said that the crew, so far as he knew, would remain by the ship, although a number of them, who were reservists in the German navy, had petitioned him to be allowed to return home to fight.

When the crew on deck on Friday night found out that the ship was putting back to port a patriotic meeting was held on the after deck and speeches made in praise of Emperor William and the fatherland. One of the petty officers made a stirring speech, and at its conclusion the sailors, firemen, and stewards, led by Petty Officer Ferdinand Fliege, took off their caps and gave three cheers and then sang three national songs with great fervor, while the passengers stood by and listened in the bright moonlight.

State Senator H. P. Velte of the Fourth District of Brooklyn, who was a passenger on the President Grant with his wife, said that he and his wife were walking the deck on the starboard side on Friday night enjoying the balmy air and the moonlight a little after 10 o'clock.

"Suddenly," said Senator Velte, "we saw the moonlight pass away and heard the steering gear rattling as the helm was evidently put hard over. At first I thought that a man had fallen overboard and we had stopped to pick him up. Then I saw that the moon was still on the port side and the ship was going ahead full speed, so I went to the Captain as he came off the bridge, and he told me what had happened. The majority of the passengers were below at the time and did not know that we were going back to New York until breakfast on Saturday morning, when notices were posted up."

Satisfied to Come Back.

Asked if there were many who complained, Senator Velte said:

"A few were disappointed at not continuing the journey, but the majority were quite satisfied to return to the United States when they got the war news and realized the money conditions in Europe."

Prof. J. M. Hart of Cornell University, who was a passenger with his wife on his way to Contrexéville to take the cure, said that he felt very run down when he left Ithaca, but the three days' sea trip on board the President Grant had benefited him so much that he did not think he would need the trip to Europe now.

Dr. R. M. Keely of Philadelphia, who was chief surgeon of the first Peary polar expedition, said that the three days at sea had been the best yachting trip he had ever had. C. J. Harvey of New York, another passenger, who was going over for recreation, said the experience had been a most enjoyable one, and he wished his wife and five children had been with him for the outing and excitement at the expense of the Hamburg-American Line.

Mrs. T. J. F. Hannan of this city, who was on her way to Paris accompanied by Miss Marie Foley, said that they were disappointed at first at not being able to go to Paris, but were quite content when they were told that the whole of Europe might be aflame with war from Calais to Constantinople within the next few days.

Capt. Neyerdiercks did not inform any of the passengers that he had received a message early yesterday morning warning him to look out for battleships, as the President Grant was then nearing Fire Island, and he did not wish to create any unnecessary alarm in their minds.

Some to Take Other Ships.

Capt. E. K. Rodin, formerly of the Swedish Navy, was on his way to Europe to make experiments for the United States Hydrographic Bureau at Washington, said he hoped to be able to get away on the Cunarder Lusitania tomorrow. Several other first and second cabin passengers who were going over to Europe on business expressed their intention to go on the Lusitania or the French Liner Lorraine on Wednesday. Joseph Meller of the United States District Attorney's office in Philadelphia said that he had gone away for a rest and he had got it and enjoyed the experience very much.

H. P. Urban, the New York correspondent of a Berlin newspaper and a well-known magazine writer in Germany, was on his way home, accompanied by his wife, to write a book on this country. He regretted that the ship had not been captured, so that he would have had another thrilling experience to add to his list.

The North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse returning to port after leaving Baltimore on July 29 had 121 first, 22 second class, and 125 steerage passengers and anchored at Quarantine until this morning, when she will come to her pier.

The returning vessels did not have to stop at Quarantine or have any customs formalities, as they had not touched at any foreign ports.

The Grosser Kurfürst of the same company, which sailed for Bremen from New York on Thursday last with 25 first, 63 second class, and 503 steerage passengers arrived back yesterday morning and landed her passengers, who received orders or cash in full for their passage tickets.

Passengers Long in Ignorance.

Capt. Dierkes said that he had received the instructions to return to New York at 10 o'clock Friday night, when the ship was 410 miles from Sandy Hook, and immediately put back. He did not have any notices placed in the first or second class companionways, and the passengers were not aware that they were returning to New York until Saturday night.

The first and second class passengers, who totaled 88, took the matter very calmly, the Captain said, but the 503 steerage passengers, who represented almost all the races on earth except Americans, became very excited, as they did not know what was going to be done with them. When informed through interpreters and by signs that they would all be landed and have their money back without any deduction for the three days' board and lodging they all cheered up.

When the Grosser Kurfürst was made fast at her pier no reporters or photographers were allowed on board. Inspector Moller said orders from the North German Lloyd office at 5 Broadway had been issued against it.

The North German Lloyd steamship George Washington will arrive today from Bremen with a big crowd of passengers and mails and the express liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., which left Bremen on July 28, is expected to arrive tomorrow afternoon.

C. W. Thomas, assistant manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine, said yesterday that no application had been received from Washington for steamships to be used especially to bring stranded Americans home. The situation would solve itself in time, Mr. Thomas added, and if people would be patient they would all get home in time, as there was plenty of room now in the steerages.

BUENOS AIRES SHIPS STOP.

All Sailings Canceled—Bankers to Discuss Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 2.—There is no marked movement of grain here, but heavy sales of meats. All steamer sailings have been canceled. Germans, Austrians, and Russians are preparing to leave for Europe. The bank managers will meet tomorrow to decide what action to take. The general opinion is that the war will give South America a period of greatest prosperity. The financial conditions are sound. Grain prices remain unchanged from Friday's quotations.

FOREIGN COLONIES HERE GOT WAR SPIRIT—PRAYERS FOR PEACE

RUSSIA FIRM BEFORE GERMAN INSISTENCE

Three Times von Pourtales Made the Demand on Which Peace Depended.

THREE TIMES SHE REFUSED

Ambassador Left in Silence After Handing the Russian Minister a Wrong Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—The London Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Germany committed herself to war in a characteristically dramatic fashion.

In the early hours of Saturday morning Von Pourtales, the German Ambassador, arrived at the Foreign Office and insisted on seeing M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, on a matter of the greatest urgency. It was a message from Berlin, saying that Germany was incommoded by the Russian mobilization, and that, unless Russia demobilized within twelve hours, Germany would place her forces on a war footing.

After vainly waiting until 7 o'clock yesterday evening for a reply Von Pourtales again called. In a voice trembling with emotion he asked if Russia had agreed to Germany's demands. M. Sazonoff answered that the silence of the Russian Government meant its refusal.

Von Pourtales repeated his question a second time. M. Sazonoff reiterated his refusal. Von Pourtales asked it again for the third and last time, and again the Minister replied with a firm refusal. Thereupon the Ambassador took his leave, crestfallen, handing in the text of his verbal note as he went.

In his hurry he did not notice that the paper contained alternative replies, one recordng German satisfaction with Russia's hypothetical surrender.

The news of the German declaration of war spread through the city like wildfire. Vast crowds assembled in the Nevsky Prospect, and women threw their jewels into the collection made for the reservists' families.

About 11:30 o'clock a concourse numbering 50,000 surrounded the British Embassy, and "God Save the King" alternated with "Bozhe Tsara Khranie," and even "Rule Britannia." A procession also visited the French Embassy.

The British Ambassador meanwhile had motored to convey to the Czar the urgent message from King George, offering his personal mediation between Russia and Germany, and heard from the Czar's lips the news that Germany had declared war.

Count von Pourtales and the members of his staff at once departed from St. Petersburg by way of Finland.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaivich has been appointed commander in chief of the Russian Army. It was once reported that the Emperor would take command.

The protection of Russians in countries at war with Russia has been intrusted to Spain.

An imperial ukase was issued today summoning the Duma to meet in extraordinary session on Aug. 8.

All the churches in St. Petersburg were packed today, the congregation praying for the success of the Russian arms. There was a monster procession to the Kazan Cathedral. In it was carried the gorgeously bejeweled Smolensky Ikon, which the troops carried in the campaign against Napoleon.

The British colony is anxiously awaiting a definite announcement of Great Britain's attitude in the crisis.

The workmen are giving one day's wages weekly for the benefit of the wives of the reservists.

The popular resentment here is mostly against the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—It was announced today that Russia did not give any answer to the German ultimatum, allowing her twelve hours' grace to explain her mobilization. The Chancellor of the Empire brought the fateful news to the Kaiser at the Imperial Palace at 5:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The Kaiser immediately ordered the mobilization of the entire German army and navy.

BALLIN DEFENDS HIS NATION.

Kaiser Sought Only Peace, He Says, but Russia Prevented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has received the following explanation of the situation from Albert Ballin, Managing Director of the Hamburg-American Line:

"I hear with amazement that in France and elsewhere in the world people think that Germany wishes to wage a punitive war and for this purpose has brought about the present situation. It is said that the Kaiser considers that the moment has arrived for settling scores with his foes.

"What an illusion that is! Whoever knows the Kaiser as I do knows how earnestly he believes in the responsibility of the Crown and how deeply his moral outlook is rooted in true religious feeling. He has never wished war. He has been driven into it by force of circumstances.

"He has worked untiringly for the preservation of peace and, supported by England, has used the whole of his influence to find a peaceful solution in order to spare his people the horrors of war.

"But all efforts failed with Russia. That nation, in the midst of negotiations which promised to have a successful issue, mobilized its army and navy, and thus gave positive proof that she was not really in earnest in declaring herself peacefully inclined.

"Now Germany's frontiers are threatened by Russia, who is drawing her allies into the war. Germany's honor is at stake.

"Can even the most peacefully inclined monarch do otherwise than grasp his sword for the defense of the holiest possessions of the nation?

"In conclusion, the words of Prince Bismarck against punitive wars are indelibly impressed on the mind of the German nation: 'One must not look at the cards of Providence.'"

WAR UNITES ALL RUSSIANS.

Great Crowds Cheer Czar and Czarina at the Winter Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The work of mobilization has brought out the finest qualities of the Russian people. Discord has ceased, people are united, and it is hardly credible that hundreds of men, now marching to the stations, were ten days ago erecting barricades in the streets of the capital.

This afternoon many thousands with earnest, set faces thronged before the Winter Palace and raised long-continued cheers, when the Czar and the Czarina, with their daughters and the Grand Duke, appeared on the balcony after mass and prayers for victory.

The mobilization was proceeding in perfect order all yesterday, crowds of reservists joining their regiments by evening, and many on their way to the front. There was no exultation on the part of the reservists, no frivolous shouting, no complaining, no bands, no noisy farewells, but merely a dignified acceptance of the great business on hand.

A semi-official journal expressed today the mood of the nation, saying:

"At this solemn moment in the world's history Russia is united. Our enemies' calculations on our internal dissensions will avail nothing, for our people have risen manfully and calmly in defense of their country."

Many thousands are volunteering for the war.

STUDY GERMAN STRATEGY.

Our General Staff Interested in the Opening Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The first points of contact between the French and the Germans in the reported crossing of the frontier by the Germans were matters of great interest to the General Staff officers of the army tonight. It was pointed out that the force sent through Luxemburg and reported as having crossed the frontier to the southwest was striking at the French frontier fortress at Longwy, about half way between Metz and Sedan, and that this campaign might be developed toward Verdun, a French city where there is a strong garrison.

There are four points of strategic importance in the first French line of defense against a German invasion. These are Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort. A line drawn southeastward from Sedan to Belfort would pass through all four of these places, each of which has many outlying forts.

Longwy is one of the outlying French forts for the Verdun centre. By taking the Luxemburg route the Germans are believed to be aiming also at Sedan, where the decisive battle of the Franco-Prussian war was fought.

The second point of reported invasion, Cirey, just across the border from Lorraine, is about half way between Strassburg and Nancy and is on the route to Luneville, southeast of Nancy. From Luneville the German campign could be directed at both Toul and Epinal.

All this territory is familiar to the Germans, as well as to the French, because of the war of 1870. These were the routes that the Germans took when they went toward Strassburg, Metz and Sedan in the campaign which resulted in the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to the French. The Germans, now having possession of Lorraine, have Metz and Strassburg as operating bases nearer the heart of France than the points from which they had to begin operations in 1870.

WARNED OF WILDCAT BROKERS

Public Urged by Stock Exchange Officials to Use Caution.

Stirred up by advertisements of brokers not connected with any Exchange who were offering to execute orders in stocks while the big board was closed, authorities of the New York Stock Exchange met last night at the Brook Club to discuss remedies. H. G. S. Noble, President of the Stock Exchange, denounced the attempt to establish quotations for securities at this time.

"It is highly undesirable," said he, "that such practices should prevail, and on behalf of the Exchange I must ask the newspapers of New York to co-operate with the officials of the Exchange in preventing these practices not merely in the interest of the banks and the Exchange, but in the interest of the whole public."

Hartman K. Evans, Vice President of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms, seconded the appeal of Mr. Noble with this statement:

"The Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms wishes to warn the members and the general public against dealing in securities in any irresponsible and unregulated places. The best interests of all concerned will, in their opinion, be best served by a complete stoppage of all dealings until the New York Exchange again opens."

STEAMSHIP MEN HOPEFUL.

Do Not Think Liners Will Be Tied Up Long in Any Case.

The agents of the British steamship lines who could be seen yesterday were still optimistic about the Atlantic trade and said that even if England and Germany went to war the boats would only have to wait for the first big naval battle, which would decide it one way or the other.

There are about fifteen steamships belonging to the Ward, Clyde Southern Pacific, and Mallory lines of 5,000 tons that might be used in Summer to bring Americans safely across the Atlantic, but shipping men are doubtful whether the people would travel by such small vessels.

One agent said: "During recent years Americans have looked askance at anything under 20,000 tons and I do not think they would like to make an ocean voyage in vessels of one-quarter the size. They would be more comfortable in the steerage of big liners like the Olympic and Aquitania if they were furnished up for the occasion as there would be the deck space and the sense of security in case the vessel encountered one of the equinoctial gales in mid-Atlantic."

MONTENEGRO AIDS SERVIA.

Her Mobilization Said to be Result of Secret Agreement.

CETTINJE, Aug. 2.—King Nicholas has signed a decree for the mobilization of the Montenegrin army.

It is said that Montenegro has a secret military agreement with Servia.

Austrian Cadets Made Lieutenants.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—An imperial rescript issued today gives the rank of Lieutenant in the army to all the Cadets in the military academies at Wienerneustadt and Moedling.

WAR FEVER STIRS FOREIGN COLONIES

Austro-Hungarian Headquarters Established Here and Committee Is Appointed.

GERMANS PLAN A MEETING

Russians and Italians Hear Sermons on Conflict—Fights Mark Street Arguments.

Excited discussions in thickly populated streets on the east side and meetings of compatriots of those engaged in the European war kept New York's foreign colonies alive with interest yesterday. Reports of battles and hostile moves were received eagerly, and there were several street fights, in one of which a policeman shot a man who attacked him.

In Second Avenue the Austro-Hungarians made their headquarters by common consent of other partisans, and no persons wishing to provoke the Austrians were allowed to disport themselves on the avenue below Twelfth Street. A conference remained in session all afternoon at 178 Second Avenue, while outside of that address a large crowd gathered to get the latest news.

A message received from the Austro-Hungarian Consulate caused great concern. It was that communication between the Austrian Government's agents here and Vienna was interrupted.

"How can we ever get home?" was the one question asked by practically every man in the crowd.

There was lively discussion of the possibilities of getting transportation and of landing at some Austrian port without being taken prisoner at sea.

Marcus Braun addressed the Austro-Hungarians, assuring them that a way would be found to get those to the zone of war who wished to go, and also that the families of the absent reservists would be taken care of. Mr. Braun read a list of committeemen who had agreed to raise funds for the care of the families of soldiers who responded to the call to the colors. On the list were Samuel Koenig, Dr. A. P. Gerster, Dr. I. Neumann, I. Lefkowitz, Joseph Bieber, William Blau, Morris Cukor, and Emanuel Hertz. Mr. Braun promised that the committee would be augmented until it reached a total of 100 names of those able to contribute liberally to the cause.

A message from the Rev. Louis Nanassy of the Hungarian Reformed Church of Perth Amboy said that he and his congregation wished to join in the work of caring for the families of the reservists.

Austro-Hungarians to Gather.

To give the Austro-Hungarians a permanent headquarters in which to assemble and talk over the war situation, Mr. Braun obtained rooms at 32 Pearl Street. He announced that after today all arrangements connected with the European situation would be considered at the Pearl Street address, and Austro-Hungarian leaders would be present there to meet their countrymen.

The feeling among the Austrians who gathered in Second Avenue was bitter against the leaders of the Slavonic mass meeting, which on Friday night declared in favor of the Servian cause.

Speakers who harangued the crowd denounced Prince Lazarovich of Servia, who on Thursday told the students of New York University that Austrian Colonels could not speak the same language as the men in their regiments. It was explained that the custom in the Austrian Army was to give commands in German so that there would be uniformity. But outside of the commands involved in the manoeuvring of troops, it was asserted, all instructions to the troops were given in their native tongues.

One complication, due to the position of this city as a world metropolis, occurred in the Mariners' Temple, at Oliver and Henry Streets, where the Rev. Joseph Petrelli, an Italian, discussed the war issues with a mixed Italian and Austrian audience, the members of which were shown to their seats in some cases by Servian ushers. The Austrians were resentful against the Italians because Italy chose to remain neutral.

The Rev. Mr. Petrelli said there was no doubt that the majority of the Austrians here had hoped Italy would prove herself to be more aggressive in her friendship to Austria, while most of the Italians here were glad their country was keeping out of the war.

"It is an old enmity," said the clergyman, "and it can't be put down by a Government alliance that lacks popular support. Austria took away some Italian provinces and still holds them. Italians as a whole hear the sighs of their brothers, who would be free, and hear their cries, because even the language of Italy is forbidden them. Italians here construe the treaty with Austria to mean that Italy is to help only if Austria should be assailed and should be on the defensive.

"With an aggressive Austria the American Italians have no sympathy. They fear, too, that Austria will try to seize Albanian ports, and if Austria does this the Italian naval forces in the Adriatic will become the centre of interest. American Italians will expect Italy to give naval battle to Austria to prevent the seizure of ports. Until such an issue arises the Italians expect to be mere observers."

Russians and Greeks Meet.

A Russian audience gathered in the Mariners' Temple as the Italian and Austrian audience filed out. It listened to national hymns played on a phonograph and heard a sermon in which the war situation took precedence over religious topics.

In coffee houses in Roosevelt, Oliver, James, Madison, and Cherry Streets, more than 1,000 of the 5,000 Greeks living in that neighborhood talked of the war. The coffee house proprietors rehung on the walls all the favorite lithographs that were displayed in 1912, and the word went out from the leaders that Greeks here must stand ready to respond to a call to the colors.

A pro-German and pro-Austrian mass-meeting was called for Wednesday night at Luchow's restaurant in East Fourteenth Street. At this meeting, it was announced, plans would be perfected for raising a war fund, transporting reservists, and carrying on an alliance here similar to the one that existed between the two countries at home.

Peter Gerity of 500 East Twenty-third Street foregathered with others at the Olive Tree Inn, at 338 East Twenty-second Street, and the war talk mounted rapidly in temperature until it constituted nearly a riot. Policeman George Raymond foresaw trouble and ordered every one to move on, but Gerity turned and struck him. About the time the third uppercut landed on Raymond's jaw he drew his revolver. At the first shot, which was into the air, Gerity ran. With Raymond in close pursuit, he fled through Third Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and then east to Avenue A, where a shot in his shoulder felled him. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital under arrest, and charged with resisting arrest and felonious assault.

CROWDS WATCH BULLETINS.

Rain Broke Up Times Square Groups for Short Time Only.

Crowds duplicating the turnout of Saturday night in size, but not in excitability, jammed all available space near bulletin boards wherever they were displayed last night. At Times Square the crowd filled the sidewalk and part of the roadway on the west, north, and east sides of the Times building.

At 10 o'clock, after there had been several cheers for the French and more cheers for the English in honor of debaters at the centres of small groups, a sudden downpour of rain drove every one to cover. When the rain ceased after half an hour the crowd reformed to read the bulletins, but not in its former strength.

WAR THRILLS CONEY CROWD.

Crowd, Standing, Sings German Anthems in Beer Garden.

When the evening papers with their flaring headlines, "War Is Declared by Germany," arrived at Coney Island on Saturday night, there were many places where the announcement made no impression. Not so at the Kaiser Garden, in Surf Avenue, where the leader and eighteen members of the Seventy-eighth Austrian Reserve Regiment Band have been playing for a week.

More than a thousand persons were seated at tables under the trees when the first lusty-lunged boy appeared with the extras, and long before he had passed the first few tables there was a blare and a crash, and the great crowd was on its feet, steins and seidels upraised and joining with the band in the stirring national air "Die Wacht am Rhein."

When the musicians ceased there were shouts that could be heard at Sea Gate, and "Deutschland Uber Alles" rolled out in a mighty chorus. The musicians have been ordered back to Austria.

SWISS HERE CALLED BACK.

Mobilization Order Applies to Men Now in This Country.

Dr. Carl P. Huebscher, Chargé d'Affaires, in charge of the Swiss Legation at Washington, in the absence of Minister Ritter, said last night at the Hotel Biltmore that the mobilizing order of the Swiss Government applied to Swiss in this country liable to military duty.

"I am making arrangements to transport all Swiss who are thus called to duty either by way of Italy or over the northern route," said Dr. Huebscher. "The headquarters of the Swiss Consulate will be at 100 Fifth Avenue.

"The order applies to 'First Call' men between 20 and 32, and to the Landwehr, including men between 32 and 48. This will place in the field in Switzerland a force of 240,000 trained men."

GERMANY SUMMONS ALL.

Kaiser Issues Orders for Reserves to Come Home.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Consul Roh has given public notice that all German subjects in his territory liable for military service should report to him at once.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—The German Consul today issued a call for all German reservists residing in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida to report to him here immediately.

WARSHIPS LEAVE VERA CRUZ.

Spanish Vessels Only Foreign Naval Craft Remaining.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Aug. 2.—All the foreign warships except the Spanish have left this port. The Dutch vessels were the first to sail.

JAPAN CALLS A COUNCIL.

Emperor Asks War Minister for Report on the Army.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—The Emperor has summoned the Privy Council to consider Japan's attitude with relation to the European war.

The Emperor has asked Lieut. Gen. Oka, the Minister of War, to report to him on the condition of the army.

Holland to Stabilize Food Prices.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—A bill has been presented to Parliament authorizing the Mayors in the various towns to seize supplies and sell them to the public and thus avoid their being held back and prices raised.

TWO HURT IN CLASH OVER WAR

20 Poles and Hungarians Meet in "Battle" in Caldwell.

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 2.—Two men were badly beaten up early this morning on the outskirts of this village as a result of a difference of opinion over the war between about twenty Poles and Hungarians. Several shots were fired, but fortunately none was wounded. A number of bean poles, however, were used with such effect that several combatants were laid out.

Alexander Weisboski, a Pole, received a broken arm and a severe scalp wound when he was knocked down. Alexander Yoda, another Pole, had his right hand broken, and was cut about the head by the Hungarians. Both of these men had to be treated by physicians, and then were able to return to Essex Fells, where they are employed in a dairy.

Mayor John Espy was called on the telephone by persons in the vicinity of the fight, and with some of the leading citizens of the village, hurried to the spot, but by this time all who had taken part in the conflict, with the exception of the two injured, had fled.

FEAR FOR DOWAGER EMPRESS.

She Left England on Friday and Has Not Been Heard From.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Some anxiety is felt here regarding the Dowager Empress of Russia, Maria Feodorovna, who has been visiting her sister, Alexandra, the Queen mother, in England.

The Dowager Empress started for Dieppe on Friday night to take a train for Russia by way of Germany. Since then no news has been received as to her whereabouts.

POPE ORDERS PRAYERS.

Catholics Throughout the World to Supplicate for Peace.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The Pope has ordered Catholics throughout the world to offer prayers in the churches for peace.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE IN CITY'S CHURCHES

President Wilson Looked To by Ministers to End Conflict in Europe.

ARBITRAL COURT URGED

Dr. Mendes Advocates Anti-War Petition by All Organizations—Federation Meeting Thursday.

In hundreds of churches throughout the city yesterday peace prayers were offered up.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral and all Catholic churches the following prayer was said at all masses:

"O God, from whom proceedeth holy desires, wise counsels, and just works, grant to Thy servants that peace which the world cannot give; that our hearts being devoted to Thy commandments and fear of all adversities being removed, the times by Thy mercy may be tranquil; through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The preacher at the cathedral, at 11 o'clock yesterday, was the Rev. John J. Byrne, but he made no mention of the war in his sermon.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and at most Episcopal churches of the city two prayers were used from the Prayer Book. One related to unhappy divisions, and the other to freedom and protection in the midst of war and tumult.

The Rev. Dr. J. Stuart Holden of London, preaching in St. Bartholomew's Church in the morning, in St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia in the afternoon, and teaching a large Bible class in Carnegie Hall at night, made no reference to the war in any one of the places. The church in the morning was filled. After the service he said:

"What is the trouble? I don't believe there are five people who can tell. I only hope England may keep clear of it and be able to act as mediator."

Dr. Mendes for Peace Court.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue in Central Park West, addressing about 300 men at his holiday service yesterday, declared the industrial troubles in this country and the war in Europe called for a day of humiliation and prayer. He urged that all Chambers of Commerce, all Boards of Trade, all missionary societies, all religious bodies, petition President Wilson to offer mediation. That obtained, as he believed might be the case if America acted promptly, she should demand the organization of an arbitral court, and an alliance among nations that all would fight and destroy any one of the number refusing to abide by the decision or sentence of such a court.

In Presbyterian Churches.

A message was read to the congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway, from the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith, who, with his wife, has been traveling on the continent of Europe. The message requested the congregation to have no alarm for their safety as both were well and had made arrangements to sail from Antwerp for New York on Aug. 12.

The word from the absent pastor was read by the Rev. Dr. John McNeil, the Scotch preacher, who has been occupying the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church for several Sundays during the Summer.

"It almost makes us feel," said Dr. McNeil in his sermon, "what a poor, miserable world this is, after all, in which to live. Here we are, nearly 2,000 years after the birth of Christ when the message of good will was preached to an erring world, and we are on the brink of what may prove to be the most disastrous and awful conflict in the world's history. Oh, the misery of it at this time of our much vaunted civilization! And one of the saddest things is that thousands of the men who will be led by their rulers to the slaughter have no personal quarrel with one another and doubtless, as is often the case in such occurrences, have very little idea of what all the trouble is about. As we stand on the threshold of this awful calamity to the great nations of the world, let us have faith that in the end peace and righteousness will prevail."

The Rev. Charles Brown, D. D., pastor of the Ferne Park Church of London, who was the special preacher at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, made a special reference to the war in his general prayer before the sermon at the morning service.

The preacher prayed that all Christian people might have united hearts that would bring peace to the people who were engaged in hostilities. Dr. Brown asked also for divine guidance for the mediators who were making efforts to bring peace out of the war, and asked for a special blessing to be bestowed upon the President of the United States in his efforts to establish harmony among the nations.

After the service, the preacher in response to a question as to the probability of England being involved in the general turmoil of Europe, said:

"Opinion as to the war and its merits is divided in England, but you may be assured that the heads of the nation will strive hard for peace. King George and the Prime Minister and Lloyd George may be especially relied upon to seek peace."

Federation to Pray for Peace.

It was announced at the service that the Federation of Churches would hold a meeting on Thursday at noon in the Bible House to pray for peace.

In St. Nicholas's Reformed Church the Rev. Dr. J. Brownlee Voorhees of Hartford prayed for President Wilson that he might have wisdom "to see and know what things he ought to do, and grace and power to perform the same."

No reference was made to the general European war at the services held at St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday morning by the pastor, the Rev. Alfred B. Moldenke, who delivered the sermon. Following the services Dr. Moldenke said:

"The time is not yet ripe for special services. We do not as yet know what the situation really is in Europe, and whether Germany is actually at war with Russia and France, but when we do fight our policy will be to strike hard, so that the conflict may soon be over."

RUSSIAN CHURCH THRONGED.

War Referred To in Pulpit, but No Special Service Held.

The St. Nicholas Russian Cathedral of the Orthodox Church, at 15 East Ninety-seventh Street, was packed to the doors at the service yesterday morning. Before and after the service several hundred Russians gathered on the street in front of the church eagerly discussing the war news.

Father Peter Kohanik, who conducted the service, referred to the news that Russia and Germany were at war, but held no special service on that account, because official confirmation of the news had not arrived in the form of a proclamation from the Holy Synod of the Russian Church at St. Petersburg. Bishop Alexander Nemolovsky, who is taking the place of Archbishop Platon, who was recalled to Russia, was absent in Pittsburgh yesterday. He will return today and issue directions to the 200 Russian churches in America from this city to the Aleutian Islands.

Father Peter Kohanik said yesterday that no special services were required, because the Litany of the Church includes a petition for peace of the world, and also a prayer for the success of the Czar and of the Russian Army and Navy. The prayer begins:

"In peace let us pray to the Lord.

"For the peace that is from above and for the salvation of our souls.

"For the peace of the world; for the welfare of God's children."

Father Kohanik said yesterday that the three Russian orthodox churches in this city had a membership of 10,000.

"Probably only a few of these will be able to go back to Russia to fight," he said, "because it will be difficult to reach there while Germany holds the Baltic. Some are leaving here for San Francisco to cross the Pacific and travel from Vladivostock to European Russia. Probably a good many Russians on the Pacific will return that way."

ANTI-WAR MASS MEETINGS.

Socialists Plan One Here—Labor Unions to Take Action.

Officials of the Socialist Party of America will hold a meeting today to arrange for an anti-militarist mass meeting in this city and to indorse the national anti-war propaganda proposed by the German Language Group of the party. It was decided yesterday to ask the national headquarters at Chicago to call mass meetings all over the country to protest against war.

Louis Tarcai, editor of The Elore and a leader of the Hungarians opposed to the Austro-Servian war, has telegraphed in behalf of his organization to Samuel Gompers, asking him to take measures to allay race feeling among the different nationalities in unions of coal miners and other unions.

The Central Federated Union has decided to call on the American Federation of Labor to hold mass meetings all over the country to protest against war.

The European war was the topic at a meeting of the Organization of Hoboes, headed by J. Eads How, "the millionaire hobo," in the Manhattan Lyceum yesterday. A resolution was passed calling on President Wilson to act as mediator among nations at war.

Morris Hillquit, Secretary of the International Bureau, who started on the Oceanic on Saturday to attend the Socialist Congress in Paris and received word that the session had been called off, just in time to be taken ashore on a tug, said yesterday that the impossibility of gathering Socialists of many nationalities together in the present condition of Europe made it necessary to postpone the congress.

Denies Predicting War by Turkey.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 2.—The Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, said at his Summer residence here today that a dispatch sent out last night giving it as his position that Turkey soon would become involved in war with Servia was incorrect. The Ambassador said that the statement he made was non-committal, and, if anything, pointed to the maintenance of neutrality by Turkey.

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Thompson-Starrett service, like an old friend, improves on acquaintance.

No matter how it may appeal to you at first, it will grow daily in your esteem.

And that is because our conduct of your building operation will discover to you from day to day new phases of efficiency which cannot fail to elicit your admiration and your approval.

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NATIONS SEND CALLS FOR RESERVES HERE

Great Britain, France, and Germany Summon Their Sons to the Conflict.

ENGLAND WANTS SAILORS

Other Nations Seek Reinforcements of the Military Arm—Consuls Spread News.

Germany and France have recalled from this country all their military reserves. Through their Consuls in various cities they are summoning their sons of arm-bearing age to the colors. Great Britain yesterday sent the order by cable that all naval reserves in the United States should report immediately for duty with the colors. The order will be officially promulgated by the British Consul General here, and will affect several thousand members of the Royal Naval Reserve who at present are connected with the British mercantile marine, in addition to perhaps 1,000 others who are engaged in business in this country.

Of the reserves who are not now at sea, it was said that about 200 are in business in this city. The proclamation calling the naval reserves into service is issued in the name of the King, and the Consul General is ordered to post it in prominent places on piers where British vessels dock, in places frequented by British sailors, on the ships themselves, and to give it publicity in all other ways that are possible. The proclamation affects only the sea arm of the British military service.

The proclamation is printed on red paper, and is as follows:

SPECIAL ADMIRALTY ORDER.

Mobilization of the Royal Naval Reserve men absent from the British Islands.

His Majesty the King, having issued his proclamation ordering and directing that the Royal Naval Volunteers (commonly known as the Royal Naval Reserve) under the Royal Naval Reserve act, 1859, or as many or such part of them as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may direct to call into actual service;

Notice is hereby given that all men in the Royal Naval Reserve who are absent from the British Islands are liable to serve in the Royal Navy if called upon by the officers commanding any of his Majesty's ships.

Royal Naval Reserve men serving in merchant ships abroad, on receiving notice of the royal proclamation at any port they may call at, are to report themselves to the senior British naval officer at that port or to the first British naval officer they may meet, or, failing that, to the nearest registrar of Naval Reserve on arrival at the British Islands.

Royal Naval Reserve men abroad, but not serving in merchant ships, are to report themselves to the nearest British naval, consular, or colonial officer forthwith.

Any man failing to report himself without delay in compliance with this order will be liable to arrest as a deserter.

By command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

R. L. NOSWORTHY,
Acting Consul General.

Dated Aug. 2, 1914, and affixed with the seal of the British Consulate, New York.

It was said at the Consulate General yesterday that the order calling the Naval Reserves into service was cabled from London yesterday morning to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington, who in turn telegraphed the proclamation to the various consulates throughout the United States for promulgation. Of the 200 Royal Naval Reservists living in New York it is said that practically all are officers of the Reserve. Many of them have already signified their intention of returning.

While there was official information of the calling out of the British Army reservists in America, the impression was that the order for them to join the colors would come soon, possibly today. In the event that the Cunarder Lusitania is dispatched as scheduled tomorrow, many of the Naval Reserves undoubtedly will be sent to England on that ship.

German Shipping Warned.

Dr. Horst Falcke, the German Consul General, announced at the Consulate General of Germany in Bowling Green that he had received official orders calling all German reservists to the colors. He said that the entire German land arm had been mobilized. All German reservists in this country are expected to get back to Germany as best they can, and in the quickest way they can. It was pointed out that these conditions are imposed in the passport of every man of military age who leaves Germany for foreign lands.

Dr. Falcke has sent to masters of German ships and officials of German steamship lines warnings that all German shipping now at sea must seek the protection of friendly harbors, and there remain until it is safe to sail for German ports.

At the Consulate General of Austro-Hungry it was said yesterday that about 1,500 Austro-Hungarian reservists had responded to the call to the colors during the day, and had been registered and instructed to be ready to return to Austria at short notice when transportation was obtained. The problem of transportation is yet to be solved. Dr. Fischerauer, the Vice Consul General, said that no official word had been received from the Vienna Government since early Saturday morning.

Notice to French Reserves.

More than 5,000 notices calling for service in the army and navy of France were sent out yesterday by fourteen clerks, who worked all day in the French Consulate at 8 Bridge Street. About sixty reserves applied at the consulate during the day to obtain certificates giving them free transportation back to France.

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-four years of constant improvement.

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ON the street, golf links, bridle-path, at the country club or the track, in the motor car or at any centre of outdoor social activity, Centemeri Gloves are the final touch of discriminating style. Each glove is specially designed in the Centemeri way for the use to which it is applied. A most complete stock of sizes.

Centemeri Washable Buckskin
For Men Only - 3.00 & 3.50

Walking Gloves
Men, 1.25 to 2.50
Women, 1.50 - 1.75 - 2.00

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For Men and Women
2.00 - 2.50 - 3.00

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One Door Below 31st Street
Sold in More Than 2000 Cities and Towns

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Store Opens at 8:30

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Broadway and 33d Street

European Notice!

GIMBEL BROTHERS announce that their Paris, London and Berlin offices are in charge of experienced managers in foreign and local affairs, and offer their assistance to all American Travelers.

(Signed) GIMBEL BROTHERS.

Cable address
Gimbel Paris.
Gimbel London.
Gimbel Berlin.

The above announcement is printed in Paris, London and Berlin newspapers.

This Is Our Best August Sale of Furniture

In the freshness of its stocks.
In the newness and desirableness of the designs.
In the excellence of the values.
In the quality of its merchandise.
In the great beauty of its arrangement—impressive as well as convenient.

The Whole Stock Is Involved
In the August Reductions—Averaging ¼

Today will be another interesting day of looking and choosing—these early days of the Sale are best.

Other Important Sales, Beginning This Morning

The August Sale of Fine LINENS
Main and Second Floors and Subway Store

The August Sale of *Bed Coverings*, and White Goods by the Yard,
Main and Second Floors and Subway Store

The August Sale of *Kitchen Furniture*, Fifth Floor

A Remarkable Sale of *Women's Fall Dresses* at $19.75 and $25.
Third Floor

The August Sale of Draperies.

Continued—The August *Picture-Framing Sale*—at 40% Reductions.
Sixth Floor

WAR INEVITABLE, LONDON'S VIEW—PLENTY OF SHIPS TO SAVE OUR TRADE

LONDON TIMES SEES WAR INEVITABLE

Cabinet Will Make Gravest Possible Statement in Commons Today, Writer Says.

MANY LIBERALS FOR PEACE

Angry at Being Forced to Fight to Aid Russia—Relations with Germany Were Better.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—The special political correspondent of The London Times thus writes today of the situation:

"Tonight the prospect for the peacemakers is very bleak and uninviting. The decision of the Cabinet meeting last night, which has not transpired, will be communicated to the House of Commons tomorrow, and, I believe, will be of the gravest possible character.

"While the Cabinet was sitting yesterday, a pathetic message came from the independent neutralized little Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, imploring England's protection against the violation of its neutrality by Germany.

Soldiers are not careful about the niceties of international law, and it is quite likely that the German Government regrets the brusque precipitancy of its force from Aix-la-Chapelle, but in the actual circumstances the incident has created a very bad impression, and all the more so as the British Government a couple of days ago asked both from France and Germany the assurance that the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium would be respected.

The seizure of the British ships at Kiel is another regrettable incident.

"If the Cabinet goes to war it will be a reasonable assumption that it could not find any honorable way of avoiding it. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and their colleagues have labored without ceasing for peace, and are not the men to plunge lightly into war.

"But for all that some of their staunchet supporters will not forgive them for participation in a war, in which we nave no direct concern. Truth to tell, the isues which have precipitated the conflict which threatens to devastate the whole of Europe are not worth the loss of a single soldier, and there will be bitter resentment among many Liberals at our being dragged at the heels of Russia through our chivalrous devotion to France.

What adds to the tragedy is the fact that recently our relations with Germany have been exceptionally cordial. This week has seen the publication of the Bagdad Railway settlement, under which all differences in Asia Minor between the two powers were amicably adjusted. Until last week there was more cordiality between the German and British Governments and more friendliness between the two peoples than had been experinced for over twenty years, and the recent cordial reception of the British squadron at Kiel was a welcome sign of the new spirit of amity.

NEW YORK PRESS ON WAR.

All Newspapers Agree That Prospect Is Appalling.

Below will be found the gist of the opinions of New York editors on the war situation in Europe:

At War.

From The World.

Reports of frontier engagements and of the movement and massing of troops are untrustworthy, when they are not unimportant. Yet it is the big, appalling fact that four great nations of Europe, nations that by a supreme effort can put 17,000,000 armed men in the field, are in effect at war.

Incomparably fast, incomparably destructive, incomparably cruel, incomparably wicked, is the gigantic conflict that thus is threatened. Never before has war upon such a scale been possible. Never before has a great war had less reason, a fainter shadow of excuse. It may be too late for the common sense and compassion of Christendom to maintain or soon to restore peace. It will never be too late to make the attempt.

War's Circle Widens.

From The Tribune.

The circle of European strife widened yesterday. Without a declaration of war Germany began hostilities against France, invading French territory. Russian patrols crossed the eastern border of Prussia. France and Russia are both at war with Germany through the latter's initiative.

Diplomatically speaking, Germany and Austria-Hungary have been so far outgeneralled. They have not been able to put themselves before the world in the light of powers coerced into war.

Germany also offended international opinion when she violated yesterday the neutrality of Luxemburg. In order to gain a military advantage she risked offending Belgium and Holland and irritating Great Britain. If Luxemburg's neutrality is not secure why should Belgium's be inviolable?

Germany doubtless hopes to repeat the thunderbolt campaign of 1870. A successful invasion of France would give immense prestige to German arms and greatly discourage Russia. Paris is worth a gamble in the game of war. But Louis Napoleon and Bazaine are both dead. So is Moltke. German military genius must be far more alert than German diplomacy has shown itself in the Austro-Servian crisis to make another easy march to Paris possible.

French Preparedness for War.

From The New York Sun.

As the five embattled Powers of Europe close in upon each other, the question uppermost in every mind has reference to the degree of preparedness of France. Is her army equal to the titanic task of attacking or even of resisting Germany's great fighting machine? The answer is difficult to give. There are many factors wholly unknown outside of France and even in France opinion seems to be divided.

Regardless of all other elements, that of command will doubtless have a strong if not determining effect on the result. In this regard comparisons are mere guesswork. Every one acknowledges the high scientific standard of the German officers from the Chief of the General Staff, Von Moltke, down. But not one of them has ever commanded troops in actual warfare. The French commanders have seen much more real fighting, but never on a great scale. In Morocco and elsewhere they have shown skill and efficiency, the characteristic Gallic courage and dash.

It is probable that the French Army is less perfectly equipped and organized than the German. But all recent outside critics seem to credit the individual soldiers with higher tactical capacity. Many hold it to be a less trained but more efficient organization. No one doubts it will give a good account of itself.

Today Will Make History.

From The Herald.

"The honor of England and the future safety of the empire depend upon the decision arrived at by Parliament on Monday."

In these words Lord Charles Beresford makes appeal that must voice the dominant thought of Great Britain. German seizure of British vessels at sea indicates that even if London entertains doubts of what the decision of the British Parliament will be, Berlin does not.

But does London doubt? The action of King George in signing a proclamation of moratorium would seem to foreshadow preparation for the worst.

"The future safety of the empire." Here Lord Charles Beresford makes strongest appeal to a nation that has for years had dinned into its ears the "German menace." Truly, for good or for ill, the decision reached by the British Parliament to-day will be epochal.

War Flames Spreading.

From The Press.

War has bred war very fast. How much of Europe is already involved, how many blows have been struck, how many lives sacrificed, how much property wasted, we cannot be sure.

We do know that treaty rights and solemn conventions are being trampled under foot in the way known only to maddest warfare.

We do know that in the greatest and richest nations specie payment is suspended, business in despair, food scarce and dear.

By all those signs we know that if Great Britain and all those others are not now deep in this dreadful conflict of races and peoples, all expect to be before many hours.

Alas, for such a day as this on the calendar of enlightened history!

Mobilizing the German Conscience.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

While Germany has declared the war she is not the aggressor. Germany has been the defendant ever since she claimed her place among nations. Germany's revilers and evil wishers have made life miserable for her for decades by calumnies and malicious publicity against her.

More than once Germany was tempted to take advantage of some other country, but she always resisted the temptation. When England was engaged in the Boer war Germany refused to take advantage of England's weakened condition. When England drove Russia into the Japanese war and brought an end of Russian aspirations, the loyalty of Germany for Russia, who gave her indirect assistance in 1870, went so far that Russia was able to withdraw her best soldiers from her western boundary.

The Gordian knot has been cut and Emperor William has requested the people to pray that victory may come to the German arms. With the German battalions marches the good German conscience which has been mobilized with the troops.

Complete Neutrality.

From The German Herald.

A number of American bankers have tried to induce the President to ease the money exchange as regards London by facilitating the shipment of $100,000,000 to London from New York.

Under any conditions, the shipment of this gold to London should be prevented until England has taken a definite stand or announced her neutrality.

Announces British Wire Censorship.

The Commercial Cable Company announced last night that Great Britain had established a rigorous censorship of all cable and telegraph messages. The notification adds that all messages intended for the cables must be "in plain language, English or French." All code and cipher messages are prohibited.

Radio telegrams cannot be accepted for ships in the territorial waters of Great Britain, it was announced.

FLEETS ASSEMBLING IN THE FAR EAST

British Asiatic Fleet and German Warships Making Active Preparations for War.

ALIENS IN CHINA ALARMED

German Reservists Held Up by British Authorities—May Ask U. S. for Police Aid.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The western shores of the Pacific today showed active preparations for war. The British Asiatic fleet is concentrating at Hong Kong, and the German warships in Asiatic waters are making their way to Tsing-Tau. The warships of Japan are making every preparation for a possible clash, and are ready to sail at a moment's notice. The Japanese dreadnought Hiymi had a successful trip today. German residents in Japan subject to military service have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return home.

The transportation of freight between Japan and Siberia and Europe has been stopped. Efforts are being made to obtain vessels of neutral countries to move cargoes destined for Europe. All insurance is at war rates.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—There is complete concentration today of German, Austrian and Italian warships at Tsing-Tau, the seaport of the German possession of Kiao-Chau.

Fourteen German, three Austrian and two Italian warships are at this port. The North German Lloyd Line steamer Prinz Eitel Friedrich, accompanied by the German gunboat Jaguar, also has arrived at Tsing-Tau from Shanghai. Other Austrian and German commercial ships are remaining in port.

The Austrian reserves in China probably will return home by way of the United States. Seven Chinese warships have left Shanghai for patrol duty on the China coast.

The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have left Singapore for German East Africa.

The Russian cruiser Askold and the British cruiser Yarmouth sailed from the river mouth today. The Askold came in two days ago.

The foreign residents of Shanghai are apprehensive concerning the unprotected position of the city. The idea that the United States, instead of Japan, might be asked to extend police protection in Chinese waters is being discussed with interest.

PEKING, Aug. 2.—Martial law has been declared in the German protectorate of Kiao-Chau. All foreigners, including Britishers, have been ordered to leave. Germans residing in Peking have left for Tsing-Tau, the fortified port of Kiao-Chau. The French, British and German merchants here are continuing business.

HANKOW, China, Aug. 2.—Several German reservists, bound down the river for Tsing-Tau, the port of the German possession of Kiao-Chau, on board a British steamer were today forced to disembark here by British authorities.

HARBIN, Russia, Aug. 2.—A telegram received here from St. Petersburg announces the mobilization of the Russian forces in the Far East.

MILES FEARS GREAT WAR.

Most Terrible in History at Hand, He Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, former Commander of the United States Army, when he was asked today his opinion about the war situation, said:

"I am afraid one of the most terrible wars in the history of the world is at hand. Some of the countries of Europe are war mad. It will take one big war, a tremendous sacrifice of lives, and great loss of money to open their eyes to their folly."

Then Gen. Miles made this suggestion:

"Let representatives of every nation form a peace congress. Give that peace congress full power in all disputes, and have it definitely understood that every nation will abide by its decision.

"If one nation disobeys the dictates of the peace congress give that congress power to order the armies and navies of all other nations to drive forcibly the wayward nation into submission. But it will take one great war on the Continent before some European countries will see the lasting benefit of such a plan."

Gen. Miles believes that in the event of a long drawn out struggle this country and South America will furnish most of the supplies.

SELLING ARMS TO EUROPE?

American Companies Deny Direct Orders—Suspect Private Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.—Officials of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company tonight denied that any orders had been received from European Governments for guns or ammunition. An official authorized to speak for the company said: "Not a single order of that nature has been received. This indicates to us very conclusively that the principal nations that have just declared war have been preparing for the crisis for some time, and are thoroughly prepared for it."

Although no verification can be obtained, it is believed that large shipments of arms and ammunition have been finding their way from the Winchester factory to the European nations through the medium of private dealers. The Winchester Company does not deal with other nations than the United States, but other nations than this country can easily buy the Winchester products in the open market.

It was said by an official of the Marlin Arms Company that no orders had been received from European Governments for either arms or ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2.—No orders have been received here for arms from European Governments. The only concern that manufactures arms in Wilmington is the Stergianopulos Arms Company, a small manufactory owned by Greeks. The officials said tonight they had received no orders from Europe. In the absence of any orders they could not say how they would be delivered.

The Standard Arms Company, a large concern financed by du Pont capital, ceased doing business two years ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2.—Arms concerns here and in near-by towns report no foreign orders.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—Frank C. Nichols, Vice President of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company, said tonight that, although his company had not received any definite orders for firearms from countries involved or likely to become involved in the European war, he had received cablegrams from nearly all the larger powers inquiring as to the length of time it would take the company to make deliveries in case orders were placed. In reply to the cablegrams Mr. Nichols said that the company was in a position to make deliveries in a fair degree of promptness, although there was some question as to whether the orders could be filled with all the promptness the powers would desire. He did not expect that any orders would be placed at the Hartford factory until the powers had exhausted the supplies of arms obtainable from European sources.

"In case we do receive orders," he added, "we will make arrangements to handle them, and will ship the arms as called for providing we can get the boats. It looks now as though the procuring of the boats would be the hardest part of the problem."

TO ACT FOR BELLIGERENTS.

Austria and Germany Seek Courtesies of American Embassies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary Bryan late last night received a telegram from Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, who has established his embassy at Manchester-by-the-Sea for the Summer, asking if the United States would be willing to take over the care of Austro-Hungarian interests in France, Russia, and Servia in the event that the necessity arose. After a consultation between Mr. Bryan and President Wilson, a telegram was sent to the Ambassador to the effect that the United States would be willing to undertake this duty. It is understood that the request was not made formally, even with regard to Austro-Hungarian interests in Servia, and that the State Department will not instruct its diplomatic representatives in Paris, St. Petersburg or Belgrade to act until a further communication on the subject has been received.

While the State Department declines to say anything concerning the matter, it is reported here that tentative inquiries have been made by the Government of Germany as to whether German interests in Russia and France could be cared for by the United States in the event that diplomatic relations between Berlin and St. Petersburg and Paris should be broken. To all such requests the United States, according to what was said by officials today, will answer in the affirmative. Some of the Government officials indicated that if there was a general war in Europe the anomaly probably would be presented of the United States serving as the representative of nations at war with one another. For example, it was said, the American Ambassador in Paris was likely to be the representative of German interests in France, while the American Ambassador in Berlin was just as likely to be the representative of French interests in Germany.

Officials admitted that this would be an unusual, perhaps an unprecedented, course. But so far as they knew, they said, there was nothing that stood in the way of putting it into effect. It would demonstrate to the world, they said, that the United States was on the most cordial terms with all the countries engaged in war, and at the same time would show that those nations had a perfect trust in the good faith and disinterestedness of this Government. A greater compliment could not be paid to any nation, it was asserted, than to be chosen to represent two countries that were at war with each other.

Secretary Bryan said tonight that he had no dispatches of importance from Europe that he cared to make public. To a question whether any American diplomatic representatives in Europe had been instructed to care for the interests of nations engaged in war, Mr. Bryan said that this was a matter that he must decline to discuss.

SAY WE CAN GET PLENTY OF SHIPS

No Trouble Transporting Crops if Registry Amendment Passes, Assert Shipping Men.

CAN BUY FOREIGN VESSELS

Ships of 200,000 Tonnage Total Available—Dewey Sees Our Opportunity to Win Ocean Trade.

Experienced shipping men said yesterday that if the Underwood bill was passed today by Congress to amend the Panama Canal act of 1912 by admitting foreign vessels to American registry without regard to the five years' age clause or having American shipmasters in command, there would be no difficulty in getting all the tonnage necessary to transport the grain crops this Fall.

"These vessels would have to be purchased outright," said the freight manager of one of the big companies yesterday, "and there is 200,000 tonnage around the coast between Galveston and New York that could be easily purchased at a fair price. For example, the German freighters that are laid up could be had, and there are plenty of Norwegian and Swedish vessels, as well as a few British tramps, that are awaiting charter.

"I do not believe that any of the regular British freight steamships of 10,000 to 15,000 tons, like the vessels of the Indra, Prince or Barber Lines, could be purchased, as the agents expect to make a lot of money with their ships even if there is a war on, as they do not look for a long naval war between England and Germany."

Admiral Dewey, the head of the American Navy, who is stopping for the Summer at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, said yesterday that this was a good opportunity, if Congress acted, for the United States to have its share in the carrying trade of the world.

"I thoroughly approve of the proposal of the President," he said, "to have the ship navigation laws so amended that vessels of foreign build may come under the American flag. The present statutes are very severe, and some modification of them is undoubtedly necessary.

Our Opportunity, Says Dewey.

"In recent years this country has had practically no merchant marine. Its transatlantic steamers have been confined to such vessels as the St. Louis and St. Paul. If the opportunity opens for the country to obtain ocean-carrying traders there are thousands of well-trained and vigorous Americans who could man the steamships. There has not been enough inducement lately for them to join the merchant marine. With a change in the law I have no doubt there will be a great increase in the carrying trade and that many vessels will soon be under the Stars and Stripes."

Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, said that we were now faced with a situation that would destroy even the potentialities of our great harbors for this year.

"The productive capacities of European countries, except Russia," he explained, "will be demoralized for some time, even though the war does not burst into full flame, and our crops will be wanted at high prices. The Western Hemisphere will suffer terribly from the withdrawal of transportation facilities from both North and South America.

"In the Panama Canal act we already have power to buy foreign ships and run them in the foreign trade under the United States flag. They must not be more than five years old. This was to prevent our becoming the dumping ground of worn-out vessels, which, if sold, would furnish money to our rivals to buy vessels with. We cannot get enough vessels under existing conditions to do our work. The great tank vessels of the Standard Oil Company could carry grain in bulk, if it be not contraband. Then they could take our grain to some neutral port.

"Congress should empower the President, when the condition exists which interferes with free navigation of the ocean to such an extent as to militate against the country's interests, to permit the registry of foreign vessels owned entirely by American citizens or State corporations. This would require only that the limit regarding age should be omitted at the President's discretion. Of course, after the alarm of war was over he would permit no such entries."

The Marine News's View.

The Marine News in its August number says:

"Since Aug. 24, 1912, any foreign-built American ship not over twenty-five years old has been eligible to American registry for foreign trade. Such ships may enter into ocean mail contracts with our Government under our so-called 'Ship Subsidy act' of 1891, and imports in American ships are entitled to a discount of 5 per cent. of the duty under the new tariff. These advantages (?) have not brought a single foreign vessel under American registry. They are not sufficient to offset the disadvantages, which are more onerous and oppressive laws, rules, and regulations enforced by our Government, higher pay of masters, officers, and men employed on American ships, a more costly statutory food scale."

"It is now proposed to overcome these disadvantages by removing the age limit under which foreign vessels may be admitted to American registry, and to give the President authority to permit aliens to command, officer, and man ships under American registry. These expedients will not avail to bring foreign vessels under American registry, unless temporarily during a period of war in which vessels of certain nations would be subject to capture by their enemies.

"The best ships under foreign flags, and most of their masters, officers, and seamen, are enrolled in the naval reserves of their several countries; and neither ships, officers, nor men are allowed to change their nationality without the consent of the governments that have been subsidizing them in various ways to the extent of approximately $50,000,000 a year, in order to have them for use in precisely such an emergency as now exists—a war in which the governments subsidizing the ships are involved. Is it to be assumed that nations that are annually paying $50,000,000 a year in order to have merchant ships, their officers and crews, available for auxiliary war purposes will relinquish such ships and men in war times?"

ATLANTIC FLIGHT OFF.

No Attempt by America Till Next Year—Porte Called to Arms.

Lieut. John Cyril Porte, the air pilot, who intended to attempt to cross the Atlantic in Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat America in October, is one of those affected by the call sent out in this city by the British Government for its reserves.

Friends of Lieut. Porte among the British reservists tried to find him yesterday to find out if he intended returning to England on Tuesday on the Lusitania. He was away on a fishing trip and is expected back this morning. He is a retired submarine officer and a member of a special aviation reserve of the British Navy.

It was understood yesterday that no attempt would be made to procure a substitute for Lieut. Porte, and that the attempted transatlantic flight would be postponed for another year. The time of a tremendous war is an unseasonable one for the flight, according to the plan of Mr. Wanamaker, whose principal reason for backing it was that he thought it would aid in bringing about world peace.

The flight was intended to demonstrate, according to Mr. Wanamaker's official announcement of the project, "that the time for the disarmament of nations is at hand, if for no other reason than because aeronautics have reached the stage where even the greatest dreadnought battleships may become futile in their power."

BRITISH SHIPS MAY JOIN.

Cruisers Under Cradock's Command Sail Under Sealed Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—As a result primarily of the Mexican situation, Great Britain, Germany, and France have warships in American waters that may become involved in hostilities before the European conflict is well advanced. Most of these vessels have been on the Gulf Coast of Mexico.

Great Britain has six cruisers in the region of the Caribbean, and France has two. These vessels ought to give a good account of themselves in a naval encounter with the three cruisers that Germany has in American waters on the Atlantic side. On the west coast Germany has two cruisers, France none, and England has a cruiser and two sloops, the latter engaged mainly in survey work.

The British vessels on the east coast belong to the fourth cruiser squadron in command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. These vessels were detached from the first home fleet for special duty in the West Atlantic during the Mexico trouble. They are the armored cruiser Suffolk, 9,800 tons; the armored cruiser Berwick, 9,800 tons; armored cruiser Essex, 9,800 tons, and armored cruiser Lancaster, 9,800 tons; protected cruiser Hermione, 4,360 tons, and protected cruiser Bristol, 4,800 tons.

The Lancaster, under command of Capt. W. H. d'Oylo, and the Essex, under command of Capt. Watson, are at Tampico. The Hermione recently was at Tampico, under command of Capt. J. D. Kelly. Where she is now is not known here. The Suffolk, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cradock, under command of Capt. Franklin, left Vera Cruz on Friday under sealed orders. The Berwick, which was at Vera Cruz, under command of Capt. Baker, left that port yesterday, ostensibly for Canada, under sealed orders. The Bristol, which recently went from Jamaica to Vera Cruz, left port several days ago, in company with the Suffolk, under command of Capt. Fanshawe, under sealed orders.

It would be easy for these three vessels—the Suffolk, the Berwick, and the Bristol—to form a juncture, if they have not already done so, and steam together, while the Lancaster and Essex at Tampico could probably join them without interference from the Germans.

According to the best information in naval circles, the three cruisers which Germany has on the east coast are scattered. They are the Dresden, 3,544 tons; Karlsruhe, 4,820 tons, and Strassburg, 4,500 tons.

The Dresden recently was at Puerto Mexico. From there the vessel sailed for the West Indies, but her exact situation is not known here. The Strassburg, it is understood, is at St. Thomas, while the Karlsruhe, which recently touched at Havana from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, is now at sea.

The only French vessels in North or South American waters on either coast are the armored cruiser Conde, 9,856 tons, and the protected cruiser Descartes, 3,970 tons.

Both these vessels left Vera Cruz yesterday under sealed orders. In all probability they are cruising in close proximity to Sir Christopher Cradock's British cruiser squadron. The French have no vessels on the American west coast, but have scattered units throughout the Orient.

The British and Germans have the following ships on the American side of the Pacific Coast: Germany, protected cruiser Nurnberg, 3,396 tons, and the protected cruiser Leipzig, 3,200 tons. England, protected cruiser Glasgow, 4,800 tons; sloop Algerine, and the sloop Shearwater, survey ships.

The Japanese Navy has the battleship Idzumo, 9,570 tons, on duty at Manzanillo.

COUNTESS SZECHENYI HELPS.

Former Gladys Vanderbilt Gives Use of Palace to Army.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3.—The Daily Telegraph's Budapest correspondent, under date of Friday, says the Countess Széchényi, formerly Gladys Vanderbilt of New York, has placed her palace at the disposal of the army, and that 600 reservists are now quartered there. The correspondent says the Countess intends to organize a Red Cross corps and use the palace as a hospital.

The banks in Hungary, according to the correspondent, have started a subscription for the families of soldiers, and intend to raise $200,000 immediately.

One Day EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
Atlantic City
NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

ADVERTISEMENT.
SUFFERERS FROM HERNIA
Consultation and examination absolutely free of charge. Call and physician will gladly examine and diagnose your case and advise you without any charge. If you can't call, write for free book by Dr. Morris.
Weiss Truss Co., 223 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

Reward Offered
for information of the whereabouts of
Charles Fechheimer
missing since Thursday.
Mrs. Fechheimer, 2,170 Broadway.

Only News Index

The New York Times Index, which locates quickly by date and page every event receiving newspaper notice, is the only publication of its kind. Its compact, thorough summary of the world's news answers most purposes of reference without recourse to the newspapers themselves, but where full particulars are required they can be quickly found by means of the convenient system which guides inquirers to newspaper files.

New volume of The Index, covering April, May and June, 1914, may be ordered now. Each quarterly volume is uniformly bound in substantial gray cloth and costs $2.

The New York Times Index
Times Square, New York

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Summer Dresses

of cotton and linen fabrics, comprising a variety of simple, attractive styles, will be specially priced this day (Monday), that they may be quickly disposed of, at

$3.50, $4.75 & $6.90

At the same time a number of High-cost Dresses will be placed on sale at appreciable price reductions.

(Department on the Third Floor)

Women's Sweater Department

New Summer Sweaters now being shown are made of light-weight Milanese Silk, in white, black or colors, with lapels, sailor collar and sash.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

ROUND TICKET STOCKING
4 THREAD HEELS & TOES
Gordon
Hard TO WEAR OUT

Look for this ticket on every pair

THE sock that combines correct style, perfect comfort, and unusually long life, at a price you would expect to pay for any one of its three qualifications.

Gordon
ROUND TICKET
Socks-25¢
FOR MEN

No. 470 [illegible]
No. 150 [illegible]
No. 570 [illegible]
No. 370 [illegible]

All are invincibly reinforced at heels and toes with four threads for extra service. In all the colors that good taste can demand.

ASK YOUR DEALER
Brown Durrell Co NEW YORK

Half a Century

The school of experience is a broad one.

For over half a century we have been doing an investment business.

This surely is worthy of your consideration when seeking financial advice.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
(MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE)

Ask your Dentist
PYRODENTO
SOAPLESS CREME TOOTH PASTE
Tender, spongy and bleeding gums can be quickly restored to normal condition by its daily use. For free sample address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md."
It arrests decay

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. No Extra Fare.
Lackawanna Railroad
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M. Kansas City, 9:45 P.M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning this Monday morning
The Semi-Annual Mobilization of
Saks Suits for Men & Young Men
at $14
Reduced from $25, $23, $20 & $17.50.

Saks three garment Summer suits, as well as Norfolks and two garment suits, in a great variety of fabrics and colorings, and in all of those models which have been so industriously copied this season by our contemporaries, who are not too proud to follow where they are futile to lead.

A small charge will be made for alterations in this sale.

In this important sale of
Men's Silk Scarves
are such superb selections as we have never before seen featured at these prices.

65c Scarves at 35c
or 3 for $1.00

Oversea tub four-in-hands, including many that are richly embroidered in colors. Imperator silk crepe scarves and bow ties in many colors; fancy scarves in black and white, and sharp color contrasts—plain weaves, basket weaves, odd figure effects and gorgeous Oriental designs that you never in your life before saw at 35c apiece.

$1.00 & $1.50 Scarves at 65c
6 for $3.75

And a special feature of them is that they are all made with the new Notair band, which prevents the scarf from pulling out of shape, and also enables it to slip in and out of a fold collar with perfect ease. Shown in all manner of silks and all manner of designs, and made with liberal wide-open ends, that sure sign of a quality scarf.

Final Clearance today & tomorrow
463 pairs of Men's
$5.00 Low Shoes
at $2.45
All lasts—all leathers—but not all sizes, though it is ten to one we have yours in one style or another.

Big Clearance today of
Men's Underwear

Silk & Linen Garments *$2.00 & $2.50 values* 85c

600 sleeveless athletic shirts and knee length drawers, in attractive patterns and in this selection of colors—pink, London smoke, silver gray and lavender.

$1.00 & $1.50 Underwear at 45c

2,400 sleeveless athletic shirts and knee length drawers, made of Roman pongee and mercerized Madras, in a wide range of plain white and fancy designs.

$1.50 Union Suits at 79c

Made of mercerized pongee, with self color stripes, in blue, tan, white and pearl gray—and as finely made and finished as any union suits in the Union.

Main floor

WILL CABLE MONEY FOR AMERICANS

State Department Has No Relief Fund, but Is Prepared to Forward Deposits.

NO PLAN TO SUPPLY SHIPS

Bryan Believes Refugee Situation Exaggerated—Weeks Says Battleship Transport Is Practicable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—It looked tonight as if the Government would take no steps toward arranging special facilities for bringing home the tens of thousands of American citizens virtually marooned in Europe through their inability to obtain steamship passage. Secretary Bryan said that no action had been taken in the direction of arranging transportation for these Americans, and he suggested that they would be able to return to this country as soon as they were able to obtain money.

Arrangements were made today for furnishing funds to Americans who find themselves unable to get checks cashed or their letters of credit honored or who are otherwise prevented from realizing on the monetary certificates that they carried with them to provide means for touring Europe. No funds are available to the Government for furnishing relief to American citizens who are distressed abroad, but the State Department will receive deposits of money from relatives, friends, or agents of Americans in Europe and will see that the equivalent of the amount deposited in each case is turned over to the person entitled to it.

In carrying out this arrangement the State Department, as soon as it receives a deposit, will cable to the American diplomatic or consular officer at or nearest to the place where the American citizen in whose behalf it has been deposited is stopping, with instruction to advance such amounts, up to the limit of the deposit, that the American citizen may require for his needs.

Diplomatic and Consular officers will be instructed that if they have no funds available to meet these demands, or are unable to obtain money, they shall issue certificates to the American travelers, these certificates to bear the seal of the American diplomatic or Consular office by which issued. Secretary Bryan said he believed that these certificates would be accepted in Europe in lieu of money, as they would have behind them the deposits in the possession of the State Department.

Mr. Bryan said he had no information that led him to believe that any Americans in Europe were in danger, and he expressed the opinion that none of them was in danger. The chief difficulty among Americans in Europe at this time, he said, was that they were unable to obtain money on their travelers' checks and letters of credit, and this, added to the lack of transportation facilities, had made them inclined to exaggerate the situation in which they were placed. In Mr. Bryan's opinion, Americans will be able to return to the United States as soon as they obtain the money which the State Department will be able to furnish them through diplomatic and Consular officers.

Several suggestions have been made to the Government as to means to be employed for insuring the homeward passage of Americans in Europe. These range all the way from an arrangement for the neutralization of ocean passenger steamships that fly the flags of countries engaged in the European struggle to the employment of army and navy transports. None of these suggestions, however, appears to have received any serious consideration.

That the situation is serious with respect to Americans who are anxious to return to the United States is evident from the fact that the lowest estimate received by the Government of the number of Americans in Europe is 150,000. The number of passports issued to Americans going abroad this Summer was larger than ever before.

While the authorities frown on the suggestion that American war vessels be utilized to bring Americans back to this country from Europe, such an authority on naval affairs as Senator J. W. Weeks of Massachusetts believes that the thing is practicable. He said today that even battleships could be used for the purpose. Senator Weeks is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and is a member of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Battleships, said Senator Weeks, carry full fighting crews, and it would be possible to take a large number of enlisted men from a battleship without curtailing the ability of the remaining members of her complement to handle her. All the men, he argued, could be quartered on one berth deck, leaving other berth decks for the accommodation of the returning American travelers. These passengers would have to sleep in hammocks and they would find that a rather uncomfortable experience, but they would be brought home in safety, and that was the main thing desired. Even women and children, the Senator said, could be brought back to the United States from Europe on the naval vessels.

ACTIVE SUNDAY AT CAPITAL.

Wilson, Bryan, and McAdoo Busy with Reflected War Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Washington today shook off its Summer Sunday somnolency as the capital of a world power with responsibilities born of the war in Europe. Many problems that required quick adjustment confronted the Administration. Sunday became a day of work instead of rest.

President Wilson remained at the White House most of the day. He took a motor ride in the afternoon, but beyond that brief absence was within call of the members of his Cabinet and other officials.

The motor ride itself was taken to consult Secretary Bryan and Chairman Stone of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations over the plight of Americans in Europe.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was at his desk all day. Rudolf Forster, executive clerk to the President, was also at the White House offices, and most of the clerks were on duty there.

Secretary Bryan remained at his residence most of the day, but kept in close touch with the State Department and the White House. He went to the White House tonight for a conference with the President over plans for caring for the comfort, safety, and transportation of the thousands of Americans virtually marooned in Europe. Week-day conditions were observed in the State Department, where Chief Clerk Davis and some of his assistants were on duty.

At the Treasury Department the Secretary's office was open for business, and Secretary McAdoo spent several hours there in consultation with New York bankers and members of the Federal Reserve Board over the financial situation. Afterward Mr. McAdoo had luncheon with the President, and then left for New York so as to be in close touch with the leading bankers of the nation.

At the Navy Department officials were busy studying plans by which the navy might assist in the transportation of Americans from Europe to this country.

WILL STOP SALEM SHOPS.

Get Leather Supplies from Europe—About 10,000 Face Idleness.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 2.—Between 10,000 and 12,000 employes of leather and calfskin establishments in Salem face lack of work as a result of the war between Germany and Russia. Many of the men are preparing to return to their native lands to fight rather than remain inactive in this country.

The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, the National Calf Skin Company of Peabody, and a number of smaller concerns depend largely on St. Petersburg and Vienna for their raw material. The war has curtailed their supplies. About 50 per cent. of the supplies come from Russia's capital and 25 per cent. from Austria. The balance is received in the main from South America. It is considered unlikely that South America will be able to make up what Russia and Austria are unable to send.

The Lawrence Company today received a cablegram notifying it of the cancellation of a large shipment that was counted upon to keep up the average output of the company.

PREPARE FOR NEUTRALITY.

Proclamation Ready, but Will Be Held Back for a Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—State Department officials today prepared a proclamation of neutrality. It follows the line of previous declarations of this kind. President Wilson, however is not expected to issue the proclamation until the situation in Europe becomes more clearly defined.

It is generally known throughout Europe that the United States will remain neutral, and the issuance of the proclamation is regarded as merely a necessary formality. It may be withheld so that all nations may be included under the single declaration.

CANADA IN WAR FERMENT.

More Than 10,000 Men Have Volunteered for Service.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 2.—Determination to aid England in any emergency pervaded every part of Canada today. Nine infantry regiments, four regiments of cavalry, five batteries of field artillery, two companies of engineers and several civilian rifle corps already have volunteered to serve in the proposed expeditionary contingent.

These volunteers number more than 10,000 men and the members of the Canadian headquarters staff believe that within twenty-four hours after a declaration of war by England, Canada can embark 40,000 trained men fully equiped to join the British forces.

The Canadian Government last night sent a dispatch to the British Government assuring it that Canada's help could be counted upon. Colonial Secretary Harcourt today cabled in reply that the British Government welcomed the assurance of whole-hearted co-operation by Canada.

The Canadian Government spent the entire day in session. There was a constant interchange of messages between Ottawa and London. The British authorities were informed that if transports could be obtained 10,000 Canadians could be dispatched from Quebec or Halifax within a week. The question of convoy is being considered on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is understood that a squadron of armored cruisers would be dispatched from England to accompany across the Atlantic troopships carrying the Canadian contingents. It is understood here that the British cruisers would be detailed to patrol off New York and on the Atlantic shipping lanes to seize ships loaded with returning Austrian and Hungarian reservists. In Canada an embargo will be placed upon the departure of reservists should war be declared.

CALLS NAVAL RESERVES.

Great Britain for First Time Summons Its Civilian Sailors.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 2.—The Royal Naval Reserves have been called upon by the British Admiralty for service. The Canadian Government was officially notified of the call today. The call is interpreted as meaning that the British Navy soon will be engaged.

The Royal Navy Reserves are officers and Seamen of the merchant service who have taken a special course of training in the British Navy, have received certificates of competence, and have pledged themselves to answer a call to serve in the navy. They are scattered all over the world, there now being many thousands of them in the Port of New York and other American ports.

This is the first time that such a call has ever been made, and it is considered most significant.

BRITISH GET FISHERMEN.

Call to Reserves Raids the Fleet on the Banks.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 2.—All naval reservists were summoned by a proclamation today to report on board the depot ship Calypso for immediate duty.

This body will include 2,000 fishermen who have had five years of drilling on the Calypso and other ships.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Big posters, displayed at the British Consulate here and at points along the river front, announced the mobilization of the Royal Naval Reserve. There are twelve British ships in port, and in the event of a declaration of war by England it is quite probable that all would be ordered to remain here indefinitely.

GOES HOME TO FIGHT.

Austrian Captain Calls Struggle "War for Peace."

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 2.—Capt. Victor Hugo Starrak of the Third Regiment of the Austro-Hungarian Army, who, with his wife, has been the guest at the Curtis Hotel of his father-in-law, William R. Gratz of Brooklyn, will leave for New York tomorrow, and expects to sail Tuesday on a neutral ship for a German port to join his colors. Capt. Starrak said yesterday:

"Austria is entering into no war of conquest or aggrandizement. She does not want nor covet Servian territory. She enters a war for peace, paradoxical as it may seem. Servia is, and has very long been, an irritant in the internal and external affairs of the Dual Monarchy. Only peace can come by crushing the Slav. Then we may have peace for fifty years."

Capt. Starrak said he did not look for a short campaign.

"GENERAL CALL" OF FRANCE.

All Reservists Ordered to Report to Nearest Consul.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—A general call to the colors was sent today to all French reservists in the United States by Ambassador Jusserand, who is at his Summer home here.

The reservists are instructed to report at once to the nearest French Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Announcement was made by the French Consul here today that he had been instructed to call to the colors all French reservists on the Pacific Coast. The men will be notified to assemble in San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—A call to the colors affecting all Frenchmen in New Orleans subject to military service of France was issued here today by Consul General Ferrand.

BELGIANS NOW MAKE READY.

Civic Guards Are Called Out—Parliament Is Summoned.

LIEGE, Belgium, Aug. 2.—The special corps of the Civic Guard has been mobilized and is guarding the bridges.

ANTWERP, Aug. 2.—The Civic Guard has been called out.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—Parliament has been called to meet on Thursday.

HOLLAND GUARDS FOOD.

Will Adopt Extreme Measures to Prevent Cornering of Supplies.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 2.—The Government proposes extraordinary measures to prevent the cornering of foodstuff.

It will also introduce bills authorizing the Netherlands Bank, in case of war, to suspend payments in gold.

YACHT CRUISE OFF IF WAR CONTINUES

New York Yacht Club Fleet May Disband at Newport Today.

CUP RACE MAY GO, TOO

America's Cup Committee Non-Committal Until It Hears from Sir Thomas Lipton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 2.—The New York Yacht Club may call off its cruise when the fleet reaches Newport tomorrow. The war news and the financial upheaval the war has brought have caused great anxiety among the yachtsmen, and unless there is a let up in the situation it seems more than likely that the annual midsummer holiday will be abandoned to let the members get back to business.

There was a special meeting of Captains late today on board Commodore Dallas D. Pratt's flagship Sea Fox to consider the advisability of calling off the cruise here and now. After a long discussion it was decided to continue on to Newport tomorrow. When the fleet gets there the Captains will again assemble and decide what shall be done. They are not in favor of going as far east as Vineyard Haven if conditions in Europe keep getting worse. It will be the first time in seventy years that a New York Yacht Club cruise has been canceled after the fleet got under way. In 1898 there was no cruise on account of the war with Spain.

More than fifty Captains attended today's meeting, among them Vice Commodore George F. Baker, Jr. Rear Commodore J. P. Morgan, who joined the fleet for the rendezvous at Glen Cove last Thursday, was absent, having returned to New York after the cruise started.

Commodore Pratt, who is Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, said he could not comment upon the possible calling off of the international races because the club has not yet heard from Sir Thomas Lipton. It is a foregone conclusion that there will be no races if England is dragged into the fighting. Shamrock IV. is now on the ocean bound for these shores in convoy of Sir Thomas's yacht Erin. Yachtsmen here express considerable anxiety for the challenger's safety.

SOUTH AMERICA AFFECTED.

Argentina and Uruguay Close Their Financial Institutions.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 2.—In view of the European situation the Government today issued a decree suspending the operations of banks and the obligations of commerce until Aug. 10.

How to figure a square foot

A square foot is a square foot the world over—yet a square foot of Manhattan is better than a square foot in Kalamazoo.

Space in all New York buildings is measured by the square foot—yet a square foot in the Equitable is bigger than the generality of square feet—not bigger by the foot rule process, but bigger in the potentiality of its uses, and that's the only way to figure a square foot in a New York building.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

Store Opens
at 8:30 A. M.
Closes
5:30 P. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Store Closes
at 12 Noon
Saturdays.

The Mid-Summer CASH SALE of Standard Quality Furniture Begins This Morning

That this is a CASH Sale it is very important to note. This Mid-Summer Sale is the only one of its kind in New York, because we both BUY and SELL for CASH ONLY.

This means purchasing power unapproached by other merchants; it means avoiding the losses they are bound to sustain by reason of their "charge account" systems; it means, absolutely *quality for quality*—"LOWEST IN THE CITY" PRICES.

Establishing by cash payment lowest cost at the source of supply; eliminating the economic waste of the charge account system, we also embrace in our organization, to wait upon you, a thoroughly well-trained and experienced force of men who KNOW Furniture, and a delivery system that serves as a model for stores all over the United States.

In the matter of variety from which to select—cash buying is the *open sesame* to greatest advantage in this respect, *always*.

It is only possible to SUGGEST, here, either the variety or amplitude of the stock included in this Sale. Provision has been made for every requirement of City and country home, for the extremes of richness and simplicity and the many degrees between.

A WOMAN WILL POUR BOILING HOT WATER on a dining room table top every few minutes throughout the day, today, in the Furniture Department, on the Sixth Floor, Centre Aisle, 35th St. Side.

This is to demonstrate that a VALSPAR finished table top is impervious to both heat and water—very important virtues in any table top, but particularly so in a dining table.

Worth seeing.

RED CROSS SILK FLOSS MATTRESSES are for the first time in New York on Sale at Macy's.

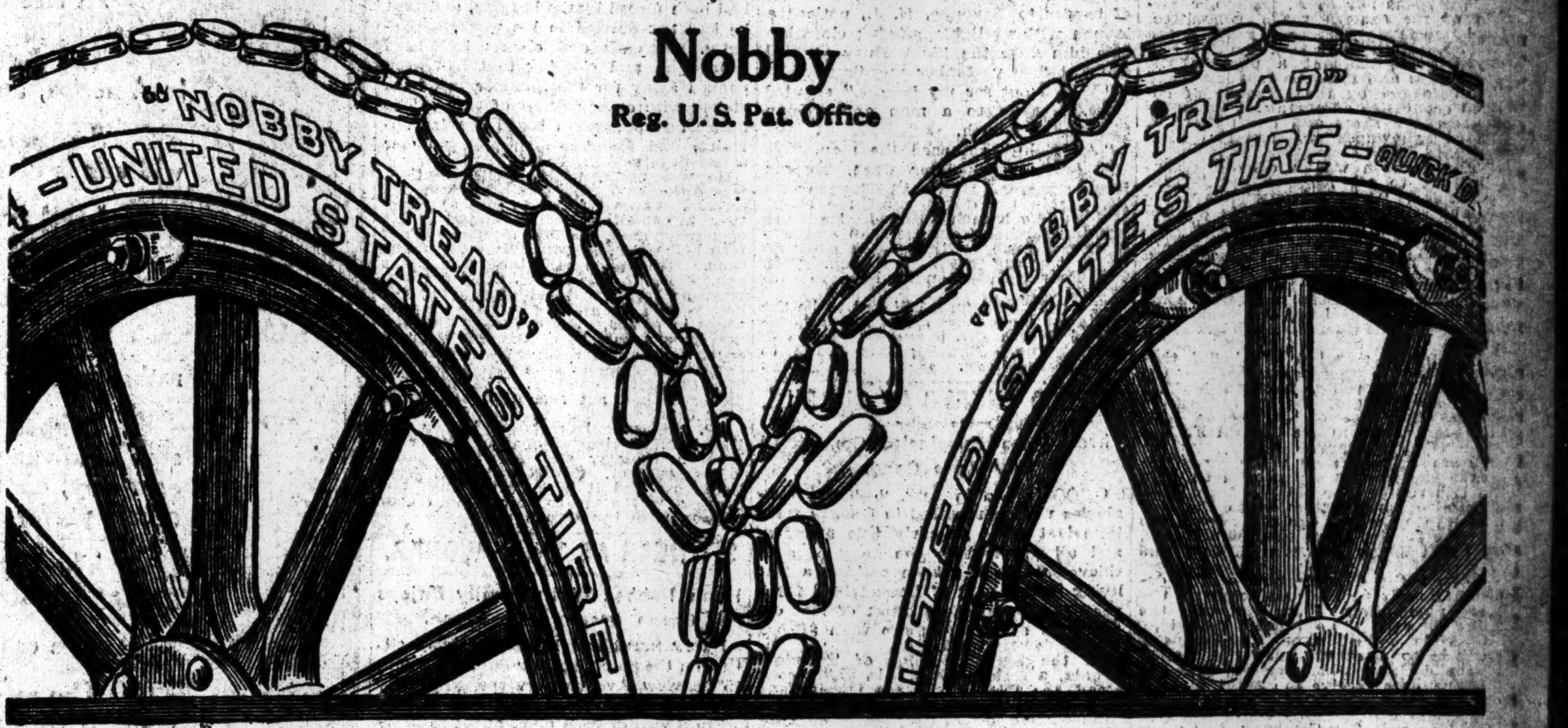
They are made of an East Indian vegetable product; delicate, fluffy, soft, yet resilient; nonabsorbent and odorless. Thoroughly sterilized.

Special in the Mid-Summer Sale at $13.74 for the full size mattress, in an assortment of tickings. Other Silk Floss Mattresses, no better, mostly not as good, sell for $16.75 up to $21.75 elsewhere.

A demonstration today.

Important Savings on Furniture For Every Use in the Home

Sixth Floor.



Nobby
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Cheapest Tire Service

Your tires cost you just exactly what they cost you per mile of wear.

The first cost of a tire is a reliable guide only when it adds up enough real mileage wear in the end.

Find out the exact cost of your tire service, and then you will know the truth about real tire economy.

Today the majority of serious automobile owners understand this—that is why they are buying "Nobby Treads"—that is why "Nobby Treads" are called

Business Basis Tires

And remember this—investigations prove that with "Nobby Tread" Tires punctures are 90% less than with the average tire.

Today "Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records

"Nobby Tread" Tires

are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of

5,000 Miles

Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they give real anti-skid protection and the lowest cost per mile.

US
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

United States Tire Company

NOTE THIS—Dealers who sell UNITED STATES TIRES sell the best of everything.

CAN SEE NO RELIEF IN RATE DECISION

"A Scolding Which Took the Form of a Stump Speech," E. P. Ripley's Comment.

DELANO IS DISAPPOINTED

Western Railroads Will Now Make Application for an Increase in Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Railroad officials in Chicago are disappointed with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Eastern rate case. The belief appears general that no relief has been given the roads. Officials assert that all they received was "a scolding which took the form of a stump speech," as it was termed by E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Neither Mr. Ripley, speaking for the western roads nor F. A. Delano, chairman of the eastern roads' committee, could find much promise of relief in the decision. Both said that politics had played too prominent a part in the proceedings and that the real issue had been befogged by the entrance of so-called economies of operation, increases of passenger rates and cutting off of various allownces to smaller companies.

"The decision was a decided disappointment to all railroad men," said Mr. Ripley. "The commission appears to have given very grudgingly a fractional part of what was asked and what was proved to be needed. While I have not studied the decision, the published summary sounds to me as if it were a stump speech on the part of political aspirants. It is far from being the utterance of a judicial body. I cannot see where the roads interested will get much relief."

Mr. Delano asserted the belief that the failure to increase rates on the rail and lake route, between Buffalo and Chicago would deter the roads from taking advantage of the 5 per cent. increase allowed in the Central Freight Association territory.

"None of the roads will care to increase the present differential between the two routes," he said.

He also called attention to the fact that the minerals excluded from the advance furnish more than 50 per cent. of the tonnage between Buffalo and Chicago.

"About the only feature of the decision that is at all satisfactory is the mere recognition of the fact that the railroads need some relief," he said.

Officials of the Pullman Car Company declined to comment upon the section of the decision which asserts that the sleeping cars receive too great a share of passenger revenues. Similar reticence was displayed by representatives of the Armour Car Company, and other private car lines.

Traffic officials of the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines maintained that the exclusion of minerals from the advance will do much to nullify the benefits, but admits that their lines will receive greater returns than any of the others.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Eastern rate case clears the way for a similar application by railroads operating west of the Mississippi River. While the executive officials of the Western roads are not encouraged by the result obtained in the East, it was generally asserted that an application will be made to the commission for an increase on all Western lines.

Escaped Patient Recaptured.

Joseph Vogelsang, who was sent to the Kings County Hospital on Thursday to be treated for the heroin habit, escaped yesterday. Last night he was traced to Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville, by Detectives Beck, Kiel, and Doyle and arrested after several shots in the air had stopped him. Vogelsand said he escaped from the hospital by riding down the dumbwaiter while the attendants were at a meal.

PLAY DAY IN SING SING.

Prisoners Free of Their Cells for Nearly Ten Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Warden McCormick today tried out an innovation with the prisoners in Sing Sing which he declared tonight had been quite successful and therefore would be in practice the rest of the Summer. The men were permitted to roam at will within the prison yard from 7 A. M. until 4:30 in the afternoon, when they were returned to their cells.

The prisoners selected their own monitors, numbering about forty, who watched over their recreation, so that it would not be carried to excess.

After breakfast the men came into the yard and romped around in groups until chapel time, and after services they engaged in tennis and other games, while some read. At noon, instead of having the meal served in the cells, they had a hot dinner in the mess hall.

Warden McCormick says that his announcement of a weekly recreation period resulted in the shops turning out 83 per cent. more work than usual last week.

LAUNCH UPSET, TWO LOST.

Small Boat Without Lights Hits Ocean Tug's Tow in Hell Gate.

Capt. Meegan of the big ocean tug Standard, which was towing a string of barges to Bayonne, N. J., noticed a launch without lights passing close beside him near the Black Buoy at Hell Gate at 2:30 yesterday morning.

"Watch out for my barges," shouted Capt. Meegan to a man and woman aboard the launch.

"All right," returned the man.

A few seconds later Capt. Meegan heard screams. He went backward with his tug in the direction of the sound and found a launch capsized. He heard nothing further from the man and woman and gave up the search after an hour. The tug towed the launch, which had Pearl painted on its bow, to Clason's Point.

The body of a man believed to be the victim of the collision was found floating off North Beach and was taken to the Morgue. Nothing was found to identify the body.

$15,000 THEFTS AT QUOGUE.

Three More Burglaries Committed by Auto Gang.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 2.—Three burglaries were committed in Quogue some time last night or early this morning, and all are laid to the gang of auto thieves which has been making a fine living in this part of Long Island for a year or more. The amount of loot obtained is something more than $15,000, mostly jewelry and cash.

At the Summer home of Theodore Wentz, a retired lawyer, in Shinnecock Road, the thieves obtained jewelry and cash amounting to about $4,000.

The home of F. G. Lloyd of New York, close to that of Mr. Wentz, was next entered. Here the burglars got $6,000 worth of other loot.

Charles N. Brize, a former New York business man, suffered to the extent of about $5,000. Sheriff Odell is trying to run the thieves down, but has no clue to work upon.

FAINTS AS MAN IS ARRESTED

Miss Maxwell Decoys Smith to Hotel, Where Sleuths Catch Him.

Roy Smith, who said he was an artist's model and that he lived at the Hotel Knickerbocker, was arrested in the lobby there last night by Detectives Maddock and Galvin of the Harlem Branch Detective Bureau while he was talking to Miss Rita Maxwell of 119 West Forty-third Street.

He was indicted by the Grand Jury for stealing jewelry worth $4,000 from Miss Maxwell on June 30. Smith was in Atlantic City when the indictment was returned. He came to New York in answer to a decoy letter written by Miss Maxwell. She was so unnerved by the excitement attending the arrest that she fainted in the lobby of the hotel.

FIND MAN HIDING IN STEVENS HOME

Ex-Chauffeur Discovered Under a Bed in Ransacked House on Castle Point.

HAD ROBBED HOUSE BEFORE

But Mr. Stevens, Known as the "Millionaire" Probation Officer, Obtained His Release.

Henry C. Ott, who is butler for Richard Stevens, a member of the noted Hoboken family, came in last night from Mr. Stevens's country home at Bernardsville, N. J., to inspect the Winter home of his employer, The Breakers, on Castle Point, Hoboken. As soon as Ott opened the door he saw that the house had been entered by burglars.

Ott telephoned to the police, and Patrolman Wallace was sent to investigate. The two men found that a rear window had been forced by the burglar, and that he had not hurried in his work, apparently. Bureaus and closets had been ransacked, and clothing that had been packed away for the Summer had been stolen, with other articles of value. The butler and policeman heard a noise upstairs, and found a man hiding under a bed in one of the rooms.

He was taken to the police station, where he said he was William L. Covart, but he refused to give any further information about himself. He was recognized, though, as a chauffeur who had worked for Mr. Stevens at one time. The police said that four years ago, while he was in Mr. Stevens's employ, he was convicted of robbing the house and sentenced to serve seven years in prison. His employer and Mr. Stevens's sister, Mrs. Alexander, interceded for him, and after he had served twenty-three months he was paroled in Mr. Stevens's custody. Ott said his employer had not seen the man for a long time.

Mr. Stevens has been known as the "millionaire" probation officer of Hudson County, and Mrs. Alexander is his assistant. Covart will be in court tomorrow and it is expected that Mr. Stevens will come to Hoboken in connection with the arrest.

SIT NEAR AS THIEF WORKS.

Home Robbed While Family Enjoys Ocean Breeze from Rorch.

Henry Surut and his family were sitting on the porch of their Summer house, 15 Seaview Avenue, Arverne, yesterday morning, enjoying the ocean breeze, when a well dressed man, about 25 years old, dashed out of the front door, across the porch, down the avenue to the beach, and lost himself among the bathers and loungers.

Mr. Surut, suspecting theft, yelled after the man and followed him, but in vain.

An examination of the house showed that the intruder had entered by a rear door, had gone to Miss Freda Surut's room, and had taken a necklace worth $500, $80 in cash, a camera and other small articles worth $600.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Boy of Four and Another Two Set Hay Afire in Father's Barn.

ROOSEVELT, L. I., Aug. 2.—Joseph Sergio, 4 years old, and his brother Frederick, 2 years old, were burned to death in the barn of their father, Azidio Sergio, this afternoon.

They and another boy, Paul, 7 years old, were playing in the hay and are supposed to have struck a match. Paul ran for his mother, but when she got to the barn, it was a mass of flames.

AUTO GUNMEN WOUND 3.

Fire on Brownsville Youths in Street and Then Make Escape.

Eleven young men were standing in front of Springy's café, Watkins Street and Liberty Avenue, Brownsville, yesterday, when two automobiles, each loaded with five men, went swiftly by, poured out a fusillade of thirty or forty revolver shots, and then escaped along East Side Avenue.

When the police of the Brownsville Station, which is only a block away, arrived they found three wounded men lying in front of the café. They were Samuel Goldstein of 318 East Eighteenth Street, Manhattan, wounded in the left leg; Albert Ackeross of 233 Watkins Avenue, wounded in the right arm, and Max Mittendorf of 128 Chester Street, wounded in the back. None of the wounds was serious. After being treated by Drs. Smith and Flynn of St. Mary's Hospital they were taken to their homes.

The theory of the police is that the automobiles were loaded with gangsters from Manhattan, who came to avenge a beating which one of their number received recently in Brownsville.

Mme. Montessori at Exposition.

Alvin E. Pope, Chief of the Department of Education and Acting Commissioner General in New York City for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, announced yesterday that Mme. Montessori of Rome, the exponent of children's education, would personally supervise for four months a model Montessori school at the exposition. Much of the credit for bringing the kindergarten tutor to this country is due to the National Educational Association, which will hold its sessions at the exposition, and to one of Mme. Montessori's pupils, Miss Catherine Moore of Los Angeles, Cal.

If It's Red, It's an Empire

Every **Red Rubber** tire you see is an Empire Red. And every time you see an Empire Red you know that some owner has double-crossed the blow-out bug with a friction fighter that's real. Road tests, factory tests and long service with owners prove that

Empire RED Tires

Wear Longest

have every other tire beaten forty ways to Sunday when it comes to hard, durable service.

Red Rubber produces Empire durability. **Red Rubber** barely gets warm under friction tests that blister other tires. That means **Red Rubber** is a poor heat conductor—a wonderful wear-and-tear resister. The flawless Empire process of vulcanizing has produced in Empire Red a tough, resilient tire that not only outlasts all other tires in service, but won't deteriorate in the least standing still.

Backing up every word we say for Empire Red is the famous Empire guarantee—*you* must be absolutely satisfied. Empire Red must give 100 per cent. satisfaction for every penny you put into it. If you don't think your tire has given it, come to us and we'll see that you get what you want.

"The man with a red tire knows"

Note the Thickness of Tread

EMPIRE RUBBER AND TIRE CO.
New York Branch
240 W. 55th Street
Factory and Home Office: TRENTON, N. J.
Makers of "Peerless" Red Rubber Inner Tubes

Why I chose the Jeffery—

In the future I am going to sell Jeffery motor cars.

The Jeffery Chesterfield Six, the now famous Jeffery Four, the car which changed the trend of motor car design in America, and the Jeffery Big Six.

Scores of my friends are going to ask me why I have made this radical change in my business; perhaps others will ask it of themselves.

I feel that the answer is as important to all those interested in automobiling in and around New York as it is to those interested in me and my organization.

For that reason I have chosen this method of telling everybody.

I have been in the business of selling motor cars in New York City for six years. I have always catered to a rather high-class trade; men and women of means and good taste.

I expect to continue in the business for a great many years to come, and to do so I must keep abreast and even a step in advance of the great popular demand. Unquestionably that demand today is for a high-grade car of quality and economy, distinctive in style, comfortable, and moderately priced. Some people want Fours of that standard, while others prefer a Six.

The time has passed when public demand exceeded factory production and it was simply a matter of each dealer getting his share of the business.

The era of fads and fancies, when fore doors, new starters, big wheels, etc., made or lost sales, has passed.

The sale of motor cars today is not only a business, but a mighty serious, important, dignified business, because we deal with people of means and intelligence, and each sale represents an investment.

For the past year, I have sensed a strong public demand for a light, economical, stylish four and six, that possessed dignity rather than raciness in its design, a car that was a leader in engineering practice and design.

I realized that for my own protection and the future development of my business, as well as for the protection of my customers, cars that I sold must be built in a great big motor car manufacturing plant—not assembled.

The manufacturer must not only have most modern equipment, but plenty of capital, the best credit standing in the industry, and his name must be one that the public has associated for years with dependable, service giving cars.

I therefore went West into the heart of the automobile building industry. I visited the factories and watched the cars made; I saw the equipment, talked with the engineers, purchasing agents, service department heads, sales managers, and wherever possible to the owners of the business.

In many cases it was not possible to talk to the owners of the business because a great many plants are owned by holding corporations and are managed by boards of directors whose demands for regular dividends seriously handicap the designers and engineers.

I came back undecided and dissatisfied from my first trip, but I went again.

This time I visited the big Jeffery plant at Kenosha, Wis. Here it was that I found the equipment, capital, organization, freedom from outside influences, and the progressive atmosphere which formed the ideal foundation for the building of high grade, up-to-the-minute cars at the lowest possible cost of production.

So you see I have had opportunities to get behind the scenes in the automobile industry, which are not often afforded to the individual automobile buyer.

What I learned should be worth money to the man who is thinking of buying a motor car.

The same basic reasons which impelled me to stake my future business success on the sale of Jeffery motor cars should be the best reasons why the Jeffery car is the car for you to own and drive.

I would refuse to sell a light Six the price of which had been so squeezed down that the car was light in quality also. You wouldn't want to buy such a car.

I would refuse to sell a Four that was heavy and uneconomical and therefore out-of-date. You wouldn't buy such a car.

I would refuse to sell any line of big, heavy, uneconomical four or five thousand dollar cars simply because the demand for a car of that sort is very limited and growing less. The Jeffery Big Six has all the style, size, comfort, easy riding qualities and durability of these big cars, and it is economical to buy and operate.

I would refuse to sell a car which was assembled or which was built in a plant lacking ample capital, equipment, experience and progressiveness. You would not want to buy such a car because its depreciation next season would mean a big loss to you.

Jeffery cars are built as you yourself would build a car, if you knew how, in one of the most modern motor car plants in the country. The highest grade materials obtainable in this country or abroad are used. The manufacturing cost is as low as any plant could produce cars of such quality, and therefore the price to you is remarkably low. Jeffery cars are built light in weight but heavy in quality. They are economical, comfortable, and possess a distinctive style which makes its appeal to people of good taste.

That is why I have linked my success with Jeffery.

I want to meet all of my old friends in my new quarters, at 1759 Broadway, and I want to talk with every man who is interested in motor car development in and around New York.

I am particularly anxious to make the acquaintance of mechanics, garage men, and chauffeurs, because the mechanical perfection of Jeffery cars will make its greatest appeal to them. They appreciate the money value of imported annular ball bearings, cantilever springs, worm drive, full floating rear axles, Spicer universals, and the other high grade units which enter into the construction of Jeffery cars.

I want the people of good taste who are not satisfied with the old conventional designs to see what can really be accomplished in a plant such as Jeffery has at Kenosha. They will appreciate the attention to detail, the rich simplicity of the body lines, and the latest European ideas which mark Jeffery cars as style leaders in America.

My organization is equipped to deliver a complete and comprehensive service to its patrons. It will at all times be operated on a strictly business basis, with the convenience and perfect satisfaction of Jeffery owners as its guiding motive.

W. C. Poertner
President

1759 Broadway, New York City.

Poertner Motor Car Company

YANKEES LOSE AT DETROIT---REGATTA ENTRIES---TENNIS---CYCLING

VEACH'S DOUBLE WINS FOR DETROIT

Yankees Generally Outplay the Tigers, but Bunched Hits in Eighth Loses Game.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—After leading for seven innings and generally outplaying Detroit, the Yankees lost today, 4 to 3, in one bad inning. Two were out when the real trouble began, too. Though the registered hits show Detroit outbatted New York, the pitching honors were even, with the exception of the hit in the eighth chapter that turned the tide.

Both clubs fielded brilliantly, the five miscues being entirely overshadowed by the bits of sensationalism contributed by Boone, Cree, Sweeney, Maisels, Bush, Veach, Crawford, and Baker. Boone's contribution was a sprint to right field in the second inning to grab a fly near the foul line and far back. Cree robbed Kavanagh of a two-bagger immediately afterward, going out near the fence for it. Maisel made a number of good stops and catches, and on one occasion saved a run by finished work in tagging High off third base on a throw from Sweeney. Veach made a running catch off Nunamaker, picking the ball off the grass tops and rolling over two or three times before coming up with it. Not one of the five errors cost anything, although Cook's failure to flag Crawford's single in the fourth would have been disastrous had it not been for the quick work of Sweeney and Maisel.

Detroit never was better off than a tie until the eighth. The Yankees took the lead in the fourth, when Cook walked, took second on Cree's grounder, and finished on Mullen's liner to centre. Mullen died a minute later trying to appropriate second base.

Running well but not wisely seemed to be the principal fault of the visitors, no less than four of them being intercepted in transit from first to second. Once the play got by and kept the Broadway squad in the lead.

Two were out in the sixth when Cree doubled to centre. Mullen walked, and Peckinpaugh slammed one to third, which Moriarty could not knock down, Cree racing home. That made the game look quite like a cinch, the way Fisher was going. The Tigers had taken only one run, that of the fourth, on Moriarty's double, High's safe bunt, and Crawford's single. In the sixth they crawled a little closer on Moriarty's pass, High's single, and Veach's sacrifice fly.

Opening the eighth, Bush crossed his adversaries by bunting. He beat Sweeney's throw by ten feet, and was moved along by Moriarty's sacrifice. High sent the ball down third-base line. Sweeney captured it in time to force Bush at third. Crawford singled to short right, High going to third. Then came Veach with that timely two-sack rap to the fence, scoring both runners. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	2	5	Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5
Mor'ty, 3b.	2	2	1	2	3	Daley, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
High, cf.	4	1	3	0	0	Cook, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
C'ford, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	Cree, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	Mullen, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
Kav'gh, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2	Peck, ss.	3	0	2	3	0
Burns, 1b.	3	0	0	14	2	Sw'ney, c.	3	1	1	4	2
Baker, c.	3	0	0	2	3	Maisel, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Cavet, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Fisher, p.	3	0	0	0	4
						*Nun'ker.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	9	27	18	Total	32	3	6	24	14

*Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.

Errors—Cook, Fisher, Kavanaugh, (2;) Cavet.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	.	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Moriarty, Cree, Veach. Sacrifice hit—Moriarty. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Stolen base—Sweeney. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Cavet, 3. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Cavet, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Cleveland Defeats Washington.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Cleveland defeated Washington today, 9 to 4. All the pitchers were hit hard, but Steen of Cleveland received better support than did Boehling, who was knocked from the box in two innings, Olson's home run being the last straw. Nick Altrock made his first appearance of the year in the box in the eighth inning. Three hits were made off him, but a double play and reckless base running prevented Cleveland from scoring in that inning. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	3	3	3	4	0	Moel'r, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Olson, 2b.	5	1	2	1	6	Foster, 3b.	4	1	3	2	2
Jack'n, cf.	5	0	3	2	0	M'chell, lf.	5	0	2	4	1
Ch'm'n, ss.	3	0	1	2	3	Gandil, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
Kirke, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Shanks, cf.	4	0	1	0	1
L'bold, rf.	2	1	2	3	0	Sch'fer, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Pezold, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	McB'de, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Wood, 1b.	3	1	1	9	0	W'ms, c.	4	0	1	11	3
O'Neill, c.	4	3	4	6	0	Boehl'g, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Steen, p.	4	0	1	0	1	Bentley, p.	2	2	1	0	2
						A'rock, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	9	18	27	11	Total	37	4	11	24	13

*Batted for Bentley in eighth inning.

Errors—Shanks, McBride.

Cleveland	1	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	.	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Olson, Jackson, Moeller. Three-base hits—Chapman, Graney. Home run—Olson. Sacrifice flies—Chapman, Shanks. Stolen base—Gandil. Double play—Foster and Gandil. Pitching record—Five hits off Boehling in 2 innings, 10 hits off Bentley in 5 innings; 3 hits off Altrock in 1 inning. Balk—Steen. First base on balls—Off Steen, 2; off Bentley, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, Graney; by Steen, Foster. Struck out—By Steen, 6; by Boehling, 1; by Bentley, 3. Passed ball—O'Neill. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 10. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

Athletics Check White Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The fielding of J. Walsh and Murphy checked Chicago today, while Philadelphia batted hard, winning 5 to 2. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	2	2	0	Berger, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
J.W'lsh, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	B'burn, 2b.	4	0	1	5	4
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	1	2	3	4	J.C'lins, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	Daly, 1b.	4	2	1	12	1
McIn's, 1b.	4	2	1	12	1	D'm'tt, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Strunk, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	Bodie, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	Schalk, c.	3	0	1	1	4
Lapp, c.	3	1	1	4	1	Alcock, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Sha'key, p.	4	0	1	1	3	Mayer, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
						E.W'lsh, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Lathrop, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Russell	1	0	0	0	0
						W'gang, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	5	10	27	13	Total	30	2	5	27	19

*Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.

Errors—Baker, Berger, (2,) Mayer.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Blackburn. Three-base hit—Baker. Hits—Off E. Walsh, 4 in four innings; off Lathrop, 4 in two and two-thirds innings; off Cicotte, 2 in one and one-third innings; off Wolfgang, none in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Bodie. Double plays—Blackburn and Alcock; Lathrop, Schalk, and Daly; Barry, E. Collins, and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Lathrop, 3; off Cicotte, 2; off Wolfgang, 1. Struck out—By Shawkey, 3. Passed ball—Schalk. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

Setback for Red Sox.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—St. Louis won a twelve-inning pitching duel between Foster and Wellman today 1 to 0. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wil'ms, rf.	5	0	0	5	0	Hoop'r, rf.	5	0	0	2	0
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	Rehg, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Pratt, 2b.	5	0	1	4	5	Scott, ss.	5	0	0	3	4
C.W'k'r, lf.	5	0	1	3	0	Sp'ker, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1	Lewis, lf.	5	0	1	4	0
How'd, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0	G'd'nr, 3b.	5	0	1	1	4
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	4	5	J'vrin, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Crossin, c.	4	0	1	3	2	H'bl'z'l, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Wellm'n, p.	4	0	1	1	2	Thomas, c.	1	0	0	0	0
						Cady, c.	3	0	0	2	4
						Foster, p.	3	0	0	1	3
						*Engel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	1	7	36	15	Total	38	0	[illegible]	†35	11

*Ran for Cady in eleventh inning.

†None out when winning run was scored.

Error—Crossin.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Pratt, Leary. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Lavan. Double play—Pratt and Leary. Stolen bases—Lewis, Gardner. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, (Howard.) Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 2; off Foster, 3. Struck out—By Wellman, 3; by Foster, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Boston, 11. Time of game—2:31. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hildebrand.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 4; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 9; Washington, 4.
St. Louis, 1; Boston, 0.
(12 innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	52	36	.591
Chicago	52	42	.553
St. Louis	51	45	.531
Boston	45	45	.500
Cincinnati	45	48	.484
Philadelphia	42	49	.462
Brooklyn	39	49	.443
Pittsburgh	39	51	.433

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	61	33	.649
Boston	55	42	.567
Washington	52	43	.547
Detroit	50	48	.510
Chicago	47	50	.485
St. Louis	46	49	.484
New York	43	54	.443
Cleveland	32	67	.323

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	55	41	.567
Baltimore	50	40	.556
Brooklyn	47	40	.541
Indianapolis	48	42	.533
Buffalo	44	46	.489
Kansas City	43	53	.448
Pittsburgh	40	50	.444
St. Louis	40	55	.421

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	59	39	.602
Rochester	59	40	.596
Buffalo	54	44	.551
Providence	52	43	.547
Toronto	48	48	.500
Newark	44	48	.478
Montreal	39	58	.402
Jersey City	31	66	.320

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York, (2 games.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Indianapolis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Providence at Toronto, (2 games.)

FLYAWAY III. WINS RACE.

T. B. Taylor's Power Boat Finishes First in Colonial Y. C. Event.

T. B. Taylor's Flyaway III. won the free-for-all class in the annual Poughkeepsie and return race of the Colonial Yacht Club yesterday. The conditions called for the boats to make a one-gun start from the Colonial Yacht Club on Saturday morning and then leave Poughkeepsie yesterday morning on their handicap times. Flyaway III. was the scratch boat. She took 3:21:38 to cover the course up the Hudson River and came back from Poughkeepsie in 3:10:39. Her total time was 6:32:17. The summary:

FREE-FOR-ALL POWER BOATS.

Course to Poughkeepsie and return. Distance 132 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Flyaway III., T. B. Taylor	6:32:17
Fabius, W. E. Thomas	9:44:01
Etta L., G. Young	10:25:09
Respite, Dr. C. V. Pedersen	10:26:00
Amalia II., C. Reinschild	11:25:00
CLASS B—POWER BOATS. Same Course.	
Fabius, W. E. Thomas	13:07:47
Amalia II., C. Reinschild	13:50:25
CLASS A—POWER BOATS. Same Course.	
Respite, Dr. C. P. Pedersen	15:16:17
Etta L., G. Young	15:25:23

Bay View Y. C. Holds Regatta.

One of the best races of the year was sailed on Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon. It was the annual regatta of the Bay View Yacht Club and counted on the yacht racing championship of Jamaica Bay. On both actual and corrected time the winner was Rover, the property of L. Soper among the open catboats of Class M. In a special open catboat class the prize was taken by Bull Pup, and Surprise turned the same trick among the knockabouts of Jamaica Bay. The power-boat classes did not fill in a particularly good manner, and as a result sailover prizes were scored in three of the divisions. The winners were Argo, Margaret, Smarty, and Edith H.

Record of Clubs for Past Week.

The record for the week in the National and American Leagues of games played, won, and lost with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
New York	5	1	4	6	37	7	29
Chicago	6	1	5	19	40	11	18
St. Louis	6	2	4	21	51	15	31
Boston	5	5	0	21	35	10	29
Cincinnati	5	5	0	25	46	12	29
Philadelphia	7	4	3	34	68	15	46
Brooklyn	6	4	3	38	68	8	41
Pittsburgh	6	2	4	15	46	10	46
AMERICAN LEAGUE.							
Philadelphia	7	6	1	46	65	8	53
Boston	7	6	1	31	57	5	35
Washington	8	6	2	34	72	5	50
Detroit	7	2	5	24	48	19	60
Chicago	8	2	6	19	56	11	39
St. Louis	8	1	7	26	67	19	52
New York	11	8	3	54	96	18	75
Cleveland	10	2	8	52	91	17	68

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Pittsburgh beat Chicago, 1 to 0, today. Jones reached first on a long hit, went to second on Delehanty's drive, and scored when Oakes hit safely. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

Batteries—Knetzer and Kerr; Pendergast and Block.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 6; Scranton, 3. Utica, 6; Syracuse, 5.
At Albany—Troy, 3; Albany, 0. Albany, 6; Troy, 3.

Eastern Association.

At Bridgeport—Pittsfield, 5; Bridgeport, 4. Bridgeport, 3; Pittsfield, 1.
At New Haven—Springfield, 7; New Haven, 1.
At Waterbury—New London, 3; Waterbury, 1.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Louisville, 11; Minneapolis, 4. Louisville, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Cleveland, 0.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Columbus, 0. Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 2.
At St. Paul—Indianapolis, 8; St. Paul, 5. Indianapolis, 3; St. Paul, 1.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 2; Birmingham, 1.
At Memphis—Memphis, 3; Chattanooga, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Montgomery, 1. New Orleans, 4; Montgomery, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Atlanta, 1.

RECORD ENTRY FOR NATIONAL REGATTA

Ninety-two Crews Will Compete in Annual Rowing Races at Philadelphia.

Ninety-two entries have been received by Secretary Fred R. Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen for the forty-second annual regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday of this week. This insures the largest regatta in the history of the association, and Secretary Fortmeyer, who has been identified with the association from its organization, having served twenty-one years as Secretary, says it will be the best, as the character of the entries from his personal knowledge of the oarsmen named insures races of exceptional quality. The last entry received was that of Robert Dibble of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, who will compete for the single scull championship. Dibble is the Canadian oarsman who fought his way to the final heat of the race for the Diamond sculls at the recent Henley regatta, and was beaten by that marvel among oarsmen, the Italian sculptor, Guiseppe Sinigaglia.

Following are the entries for the events, all being at a mile and a quarter, straightaway, with the exception of the senior quarter-mile dash:

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash, Single Scull Shells.—R. H. Pearse, Nonpareil R. C., New York; Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island City, N. Y.; Waldo Smith, New York A. C.; John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; James Bond, Jr., Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; Everard B. Butler, Toronto R. C.; W. H. Bergin, Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria, Ill.; Cary Faulkner, Riverside B. C., Cambridge, Mass.; H. E. H. Cox, Malta B. C., Philadelphia; W. A. Neer, Detroit B. C.; Robert Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto, and Yates Hickey, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia.

Intermediate Single Scull Shells.—Metropolitan R. C., New York; Union B. C., New York; Arundel B. C., Baltimore; St. Alphonsus B. C., Boston, and Detroit B. C.

Senior Single Scull Shells, Association.—Henry Heller, Metropolitan R. C., New York; Louis Zoha, First Bohemian B. C., New York; Waldo Smith, New York A. C.; John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island City; Henry Livingston, Riverside B. C., Cambridge, Mass.; W. M. Hoover, Duluth B. C., Duluth, Minn.; Fred Lipper, Don R. C., Toronto, and David Regan, Mutual R. C., Buffalo.

Championship Single Scull Shells, Senior.—Robert Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto, and Everard B. Butler, Toronto R. C.

Intermediate Double Scull Shells.—Crews representing the Undine Barge Club, Vesper B. C., Pennsylvania Barge Club, Crescent B. C., University Barge Club, and Fairmount R. A., all of Philadelphia, and the Duluth B. C. of Duluth, Minn.

Senior Double-Scull Shells.—Fred Shepard and C. Quinn, Harlem R. C., New York; Robert Dibble and Fred Lipper, Don R. C., Toronto; Walter L. Smith and John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; William Faulkner and Cary Faulkner, Riverside B. C., Cambridge, Mass.; H. E. Osman and W. G. Glass, Duluth B. C., Duluth, Minn.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Crews representing the Arundel B. C., Baltimore; Duluth B. C., and Argonaut R. C. of Toronto.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Crews representing the University Barge Club, Philadelphia; Duluth B. C.; Argonaut Club of Toronto, Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C.; Western R. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Senior International Four-Oared Shells.—Crews representing the University Barge Club of Philadelphia, Potomac B. C. of Washington, D. C.; Western R. C. of St. Louis, Duluth, (Minn.,) B. C., and two crews from the Argonaut R. C. of Toronto.

Senior Quadruple Sculls.—New York A. C., Metropolitan R. C., New York; Malta B. C., Philadelphia; Philadelphia Barge Club, and Riverside B. C. of Cambridge, Mass.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Crews representing the Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, Peoria, Ill.; Arundel B. C., Baltimore, Md.; Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Analostan B. C., Washington, D. C.; Argonaut R. C., Toronto; Detroit B. C.; Potomac B. C. of Washington, D. C.; Duluth, (Minn.,) B. C.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—New York A. C., and crews representing the Western R. C., St. Louis; Duluth B. C., (2 crews,) and Argonaut R. C. of Toronto.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Crews representing the Analostan B. C. of Washington, D. C.; Montrose B. C. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Boat and Canoe Club, Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C., and Detroit B. C.

Races will start each day at 2:30 and will be rowed in accordance with this programme, which was made up yesterday:

Friday, Aug. 7.—Junior eights; intermediate doubles; intermediate singles; first heat, quarter-mile dash; intermediate fours; second heat, quarter-mile dash; senior doubles; intermediate eights.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—Senior single sculls (association); senior fours; intermediate eights; senior international fours; quadruple sculls; championship, single sculls; senior championships; octuples (all-New York against all-Philadelphia); final heat, quarter-mile dash.

HEAVYWEIGHTS AT STADIUM.

Johnson and Jeannette Will Box for the Third Time.

The weekly boxing entertainments of the Stadium Athletic Club, at St. Nicholas Rink, will be resumed on Wednesday night, when Battling Jim Johnson and Joe Jeannette, the two big negro heavyweights, will engage in another ten-round bout. These two men have met twice before, and Battling Jim says he is satisfied he will defeat Jeannette. He feels very bitter about the result of the last contest, when he was disqualified for committing a foul. Jeannette plans a different kind of battle, and says he will take no chances with his burly opponent, but exchange blows whenever he gets a chance. Manager Billy Gibson has arranged a good preliminary bill, and the entertainment promises to be the best offered in the past month.

Three ten-round bouts have been arranged for the programme of entertainment at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem tonight and, as the contestants in the feature bouts will be little men, some sterling exhibitions should be witnessed. In the main ten-round affair Battling Hurley of Passaic, veteran of many hard-fought battles, will oppose Jack Palmer, another Passaic boxer. In the opening ten-round bout Dave Cross, brother of the "Fighting Dentist," will exchange blows with Johnny Hayes of Harlem, and in the second ten-rounder Frankie Callahan and Frankie Conifrey, the champion of the Fire Department, will display their wares.

Reports from the training camp of Phil Bloom, the rugged little lightweight from Brooklyn, contain the news that he is in excellent form for his ten-round bout with Joe Goldberg of Rochester, which will be staged as the main event at the show to be held at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, tomorrow night. Bloom appreciates the fact that his opponent is possessed of a stiff punch, which can be attested by the fact that he disposed of Kid Julian in five rounds, and has tried hard for this coming bout. Another good bout arranged by the matchmaker is that between Pete McVeigh of Seattle and George Mannis, the Greek lightweight champion. The first ten-round bout will bring together Eddie Cook of Greenpoint and Young Bruno of this city.

Fighting Joe Hyland and Young Otto, the east sider, who has fought many a hard battle in the past, will entertain the spectators tomorrow night in the main ten-round event at the Rockaway Beach Athletic Club. Both these men are aggressive boxers of the first order.

Kelly Defeats Gage on Points.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 2.—Harlem Eddie Kelly won his first twenty-round bout this afternoon from Frankie Gage in the bull ring at Juarez, Mexico. Kelly outpointed the Mexican and was rematched to meet "One-Round" Hogan here next Sunday.

Wood Runs Fast Ten Miles.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—A. E. Wood, the Canadian long-distance champion, easily captured first honors yesterday in the ten-mile professional race at the Caledonian games, covering the distance in the fast time of 55 minutes 44 seconds. James Duffy of the Boston Athletic Association, Ted Crooks of Fall River, and Karl Nieminen of Worcester finished in the order named.

BASEBALL TODAY—Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. Tip Tops vs Indianapolis Feds.—Advt.

CARMEN MAKES A RECORD.

Cyclist Rides Ten Miles in 11:35 2-5 in Motor-Paced Race.

Clarence Carmen of Jamaica made a new record for ten miles in the final heat of a thirty-mile motor-paced race yesterday against Jimmy Moran, Ernie Pye, and George Wiley, the American champion, at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Carmen won the two first heats of ten miles each, and, with victory certain, he set out in the last heat to break Bobby Walthour's ten-mile record of 12 minutes 4 2-5 seconds. Carmen set a terrific pace from the start and had all the other riders lapped inside of the first five miles. His time for the ten miles was 11 minutes 35 2-5 seconds, which is 29 seconds faster than the time made by Walthour.

This is a world's record for the distance behind seven horse power motors and without protection. Whether Walthour can maintain his supremacy in view of Carmen's wonderful showing yesterday is a matter for speculation. Walthour and Carmen were both entered in the fifty-mile race at the Brighton track on Friday, but Walthour was forced to drop out because of an accident to his bicycle, and the final test between these two riders remains for some future race.

Carmen was not even pushed in the race, and if he had not tried for the new record in the last heat, would have won in the easiest fashion. Wiley gave him the closest rub, but was not a real contender in any of the heats, and was beaten by more than a lap and a half in the last heat.

Gus Wohlrab of Jersey City, as usual, won the two big amateur cycling events. He had no difficulty in capturing the mile open race in the good time of 2:27 1-5. He was nearly boxed in the five-mile handicap, in which he started against a field of good riders, with generous handicaps, but just managed to break loose at the finish and cross the line first. Wohlrab started from scratch in this race. Adam Beyerman, with a handicap of 30 yards, finished second, and A. D. Dawson of the Atlas Bicycle Club, with 160 yards, crossed the finish line third. Joseph De Cross of the Empire City Wheelmen was slightly hurt in a spill in the last lap of the mile amateur race. He and another rider collided and fell. Luckily they were not up front, and no one else was involved in the accident.

Tom Bello of the Empire City Wheelmen finished second in the five-mile handicap, but was disqualified and suspended for a week for teaming with another rider.

Marty Kessler of Newark conceded Bert Sayer two laps, two-thirds of a mile, and defeated him in a five-mile motor cycle handicap. The summary:

Thirty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Clarence Carmen, 15 points; George Wiley, 9 points; Ernie Pye, 5 points; Jimmy Moran, 4 points. First Heat—Won by Carmen; Wiley, second; Pye, third; Moran, fourth. Time—12:17 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Carmen; Wiley, second; Moran, third; Pye, fourth. Time—12:15 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Carmen; Wiley, second; Pye, third; Moran, fourth. Time—11:35 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, (scratch;) Adam Beyerman, Mohawk Bicycle Club, (30 yards,) second; A. Desimone, New England Wheelman, (160 yards,) third. Time—15:02 2-5.

One-Mile Novice Race.—Won by George Hoffman, Newark; John Isenberg, Jersey City, second. Time—2:25.

One-Mile Open Amateur.—Won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City; Jerry Nunziata, Empire City Wheelmen, second; Albert Krushell, Buffalo, third. Time—2:27 1-5.

Two-Mile Motor Cycle Race.—Won by Mike Costello, New Rochelle; George Speri, Brooklyn, second. Time—1:30.

Three-Mile Motor Cycle.—Won by Bert Sayer, Newport; Paul Ohne, New York, second. Time—2:15 3-5.

Five-Mile Motor Cycle.—Won by Martin Kessler, Newark, (scratch;) Bert Sayer, Newport, (2 laps,) second.

RUTT AND MORETTI LEAD.

German and Italian Cyclists Win International Race.

Walter Rutt of Germany, world's cycling champion, and Cesar Moretti, the Italian champion, celebrated what may prove to be one of their last appearances here of the season by winning the mile international team match race at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon.

The German and Italian speeders composed a good team, and Rutt, who did the sprinting for the combination, beat out Frank L. Kramer, American champion, teamed with Frank Cavanagh, in one heat, and Alfred Goullet, the Australian, who, with his countryman, Alfred Grenda, made up the antipodean team.

Grenda teamed with Gordon Walker, also of Australia, in the two-mile tandem handicap for the professionals, and winning from scratch, created a new world's record for the distance with their time of 3:35⅗, which replaces the mark made by Fogler and Root, 3:40, on the same track Sept. 3, 1911. The summary:

Three-mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by Harry Kaiser, Bronx, (scratch;) Donald McDougall, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Joseph Schneider, Newark, (115 yards,) third. Time—6:05 3-5.

Three-cornered Tandem Paced Match Race—Ten Miles.—Won by A. Jackie Clark, Australia; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, second. Robert Spears, Australia, did not finish. Time—20:53.

One-mile Team Match Race.—First Heat—Walter Rutt, Germany, and Cesar Moretti, Italy, defeated Alfred Goullet and Alfred Grenda, Australia. Time—3:38 3-5. Second Heat—Rutt and Moretti defeated Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, and Frank Cavanagh, Newark. Time—3:39 1-5. Third Heat—Kramer and Cavanagh defeated Goullet and Grenda. Time—3:51 2-5.

Two-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by Fred Trahmar, Irvington; W. Lawson, Newark, second. Time—4:59.

Half-Mile Professional, Invitation.—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; Martin Ryan, Newark, second; George Cameron, New York, third. Time—1:00 4-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, Invitation.—Won by Harry Kaiser, Bronx; William Hanley, San Francisco, second; Fred Taylor, Newark, third. Time—2:38.

Two-Mile Professional, Handicap.—Won by George Cameron, New York, (90 yards;) Carlo Vanoni, Italy, (245 yards,) second; Joe Raeber, Newark, (220 yards,) third. Time—3:51 2-5.

Two-Mile Professional Tandem, Handicap.—Won by Alfred Grenda and Gordon Walker, Australia, (scratch;) John and Menus Bedell, Lyndhurst, (60 yards,) second; Martin Ryan, Newark, and Norman Hansen, Denmark, (100 yards,) third. Time—3:35⅗. (New world's record.)

CYCLISTS READY FOR WAR.

Walter Rutt to Drive Armored Motor in German Army.

Walter Rutt, the German bicycle rider, who rode in many of the New York six-day races; Caesar Moretti, the Italian champion, and Leon Didier, the French champion, who have opposed each other many times on the track in this country during the present season may find themselves fighting against each other in the war which is now threatened in Europe.

Didier, although he has a contract for the remainder of the season, has already left the country to return to France. He is not a member of the army, but says he will enlist if his country goes to war. He obtained permission to break his contract here and return home when it was learned that war was imminent.

Both Rutt and Moretti are on the reserve lists of the armies of their respective countries. Rutt is in the reserve corps of the German Army as driver of any armored motor, which is in line with the profession he has followed all his life. Rutt was excused from the regular army service required by the German laws on his promise to return as a motor driver in case of need. Rutt is still in this country, but expects any moment to receive a call to return to Germany. Moretti is on the reserve list of the Italian Army and expects to return home if called.

Baker Wins Cycling Trials.

The third and final trial for the one-mile unpaced trophies of the New York Division Century Road Club Association was held yesterday over the Pelham Bay course. B. Baker, with 2:10 2-5, covered the distance in the fastest time and received the first prize. W. A. Buggein tied with Sylvian Segal and received the second prize for the series. Baker's best time for the series was 2:09 3-5. The membership meet will be held next Sunday. The cyclists will assemble at Columbus Circle at 8 A. M. and ride to Midland Park, S. I., for the annual games and outing of the division. The summary of the trials: Bertheld Baker, 2:10 2-5; Arthur Morgan, 2:12 1-5; Sylvain Segal, 2:12 3-5; W. A. Buggein, 2:13 2-5; Isidore Taub, [illegible]; Joseph Napthal, 2:14; Alexander Palma, 2:22; John Boyes, 2:23 1-5.

NEW AUTO ROUTES IN MAINE LISTED

Automobile Association Has Posted Signs and Issued Pamphlets--Other News.

In each place in Maine where roads are being constructed this year the Maine Automobile Association has laid out entirely new routes, covering the same territory, and erected signs, not only at the starting points, but also at all intersections. By following these routes the motorist can avoid practically all construction work. Moreover, the association has issued a compact pamphlet giving complete running directions, showing all turns, indicating the mileage and stating where connections are made with the older routes. These pamphlets can be obtained free of charge from the leading hotels and garages in New England, or will be sent on request by the Information Bureaus of the association at Portland, Bangor, and Houlton. Much road work is in progress in the Pine Tree State and touring conditions there are being rapidly improved. An example is the fifty-five miles of road between Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, which formerly was in wretched condition. This has been rebuilt with tar macadam, cement and gravel, and now is in excellent condition.

***

At a meeting of the Big Village Motor Boosters last week it was decided to hold the annual outing this year at Fred J. Wagner's farm at Smithtown, L. I., on Sept. 17.

***

The second annual outing of the New York Division of the Motor Truck Club of America will be held on Aug. 18 at the Marine and Field Club, Bath Beach.

***

Officers of the newly formed Motor Club, Inc., of this city, were elected at a meeting of the Directors last week. S. S. Toback was elected President; E. C. J. McShane, First Vice President; William C. Poertner, Second Vice President; James C. Nichols, Treasurer; Edward F. Korbel, Secretary, and Merle L. Downs, Assistant Secretary.

***

The first American cycle car and light car endurance run is to be conducted under the auspices of the Touring Board of the Cycle Car Association of America on Sept. 5, 6, and 7. The run will start from the home of the Cycle Car Club of New Jersey at Newark, with Philadelphia the destination for the first day's run. Atlantic City will be the second stop and the return to Newark will be made on the third day. A number of trophies have been offered for the run, including the American Cycle Car Trophy, presented by Charles P. Root of Chicago, and others presented by Dr. Charles G. Percival, Charles A. Coey, William Bouldin, 3d, A. J. Farmer, and the Batavia Tire Company. Dr. Percival, who is Chairman of the Touring Board, started on Saturday to pathfind the route of the run.

Play for President's Cup.

Sixteen players competed yesterday over the Siwanoy Country Club course near Mount Vernon in the first competition for the President's Cup. H. L. Philips, with a net score of 75, was one of the earliest to turn in a low card, but W. B. Reynolds made the round in one stroke less, although he received a handicap of 28 against 8 for Phillips. K. G. Lueder later in the day tied Phillips. The scores:

President's Cup.—W. H. Patterson, 88, 10—78; H. L. Phillips, 83, 8—75; T. C. Gales, 95, 12—83; H. G. Stone, 100, 18—82; D. W. Whitmore, 103, 20—83; R. B. Hunt, 95, 19—76; J. W. Corregan, 112, 26—86; F. D. Griffin, 102, 20—82; H. A. Waterhouse, 102, 18—84; W. B. Reynolds, 102, 28—74; A. W. Williams, 102, 18—84; W. E. Barnard, 107, 29—80; J. Z. Simpson, 95, 17—78; F. F. Hanna, 95, 19—76; G. F. Chapin, 100, 23—77; K. G. Lueder, 93, 18—75.

TRY WEST SIDE COURTS.

Davis Cup Defending Players Give Good Exhibition in Doubles.

Members of the Davis Cup team tried the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday for the first time, when two doubles matches were played. Karl H. Behr took the court as the partner of Maurice E. McLoughlin, the national champion, in the opening match and defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Theodore R. Pell in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. In the next match Thomas C. Bundy, partner of McLoughlin in the national doubles, played against Williams and Pell, the latter losing 6—3, 6—3.

McLoughlin's work in the first match was a disappointment, as he did not appear to try, but left most of the playing to Behr, who again made a good impression in his doubles work. On the opposing team Pell appeared to advantage, as Williams seemed out of place as a doubles candidate.

Bundy was not as fast as Behr in the second match, although his work showed a slight improvement over that on the Crescent Athletic Club courts last week. In the second set of the second match Williams and Pell captured the first three games, but McLoughlin then woke up and by a brilliant exhibition quickly changed the aspect of affairs and, aided by the steadiness and clever net work of Bundy, carried off the next six games.

The three members of the Davis Cup team returned to the Crescent Athletic Club grounds at Bay Ridge after the exhibition, where they spent the afternoon on the putting green. McLoughlin and Bundy did not do very well at this sport, but Williams showed familiarity with his clubs and made a much better showing than the other two men.

The Committee of Management decided yesterday not to play any test doubles today, as McLoughlin and Bundy will be engaged in both singles and doubles in the New York State championship on the Bay Ridge courts. McLoughlin already has two legs on the present bowl, and a third will give him absolute possession of the trophy. McLoughlin and Bundy also have one leg on the doubles trophy.

In order to familiarize the defending team for the Davis Cup with the playing of their opponents in the challenge rounds which will be played on the West Side courts Aug. 13, 14, and 15, they will go to Longwood on Thursday and remain there for the rest of the week, returning to the West Side grounds for practice next Sunday.

Duck Class Races at Manhasset.

The duck class of the Port Washington Yacht Club took part in two races over the club's course on Manhasset Bay yesterday. In the morning Broad Bill, owned by William Winters, won, crossing the finish line just two minutes before Ted, owned by Charles E. Hyde. In the afternoon E. V. Willis's Broad Bill won, with Teal, owned by Charles E. Hyde, second.

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Lois V., 94 pounds; Marie O'Brien, 99; Mabel Montgomery, 99; Dismiss, 107; Futurist, 94; One Step, 103; Change, 99; Hiker, 105; Fair Helen, 94; Egeia, 101; Ashokan, 99; Hassock, 98; Inez, 105; Outlook, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; three-year-olds and up; two miles. Overseer, 145 pounds; Senegambian, 165; Brosseau, 145; Brynder, 142; Meadow Lark, 142; High Priest, 132; Rockfish, 142.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; seven furlongs. Stromboli, 106 pounds; Hester Prynne, 113; Pandan, 112; Always First, 106; Leo Skolny, 106; Adams Express, 111; Frederick L., 116; His Majesty, 111; Sir John Johnson, 118.

FOURTH RACE.—The Alabama; three-year-old fillies; one mile and an eighth. Casuarina, 117 pounds; Undaunted, 113; Naiad, 113; Addie M., 113; Early Rose, 113; Robineta, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and up; one mile. Stars and Stripes, 103 pounds; Capt. Swanson, 114; His Nibs, 104; Kilcrea, 96; Delegate, 103; Mary Warran, 96; Song of Valley, 106; Abdon, 106; Daingerfield, 106; Robert Oliver, 93; Harry Lauder, 101; Loveland, 107; Raoul, 106; Belray, 114; Star O'Ryan, 114; Brave, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. The Finn, 115 pounds; Gloaming, 105; Vladimir, 111; Libestor, 112; Garbage, 107; Jack Carey, 110; Quartz, 105; Paris, 105; Tinkie Bell, 110.

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LONG SET AT TENNIS.

Thirty-six Games Played in New York State Championship.

Play in the New York State tennis championship in men's singles and doubles yesterday on the grass courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge was limited to two matches. Although many of the survivors spent considerable time at practice with the Davis Cup players at the West Side courts at Forest Hills there was little of interest to attract a big crowd.

Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kreuzer, the German Davis Cup players, arrived at the Crescent A. C. Club house and will make the club their headquarters until they sail for Germany, which will be at the earliest possible opportunity. If they do not succeed in getting away this week they may accompany the members of the American team to Longwood, Mass., on Thursday morning to witness the final round for the trophy between England and Australasia.

One of the longest sets in the history of the State championship was played between E. R. McCormick, the Western player, and Hoffman Nickerson. When darkness stopped the play on Saturday night Nickerson had won the first set, 6—4, while the second set stood 12—12. The match was resumed and deuce after deuce was called until thirty-six games had been played, and McCormick captured the set, 19—17. The third and deciding set also went to deuce, the Western player outlasting his opponent and winning, 9—7. The victory of McCormick completes the fourth round.

The round before the semi-final will start today with the following competitors: Charles Chambers vs. Frederick B. Alexander, E. R. McCormick vs. R. Lindley Murray, Frederick C. Inman vs. Thomas C. Bundy, and Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. C. A. Wayne.

In the doubles Dr. William Rosenbaum and Leonard Beekman proved a strong combination and won from Lincoln Reiner and H. McK. Glazebrook after a hard contest, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5. The summary:

New York State Championship.—Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—E. R. McCormick defeated Hoffman Nickerson, 4—6, 19—17, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum and Leonard Beekman defeated Lincoln Reimer and H. McK. Glazebrook, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5.

METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF.

Seven Amateurs Will Compete for Title on Scarsdale Course.

Frederick H. Thomas, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, gave out for publication today the list of entries and pairings for the association's open championship tournament, which will be held over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club on Wednesday and Thursday. There are sixty-seven entries, seven of which are amateurs.

The first pair to get away will be W. E. Stoddard of Bedford and James Corcoran, an unattached professional, and the start will be made at 9 o'clock Wednesday. Thereafter pairs will be sent off at five-minute intervals. Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan amateur titleholder, will have as a partner Robert M. Thomson of Glen Ridge.

There are several conspicuous absentees, though it is possible that they have mailed their entries in sufficient time to be among those who start but too late to be announced in the list of pairings. In this class the most surprising feature is that the name of Isaac S. Mackie of Fox Hills, winner of the recent Shawnee tournament, and one of the favorites this year, is missing.

FAST HEATS ON SPEEDWAY.

Road Drivers Enjoy Good Day's Sport at Summer Matinee.

Six events, furnishing eighteen heats, provided good racing yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. Four of the six events went to split heats, and with close finishes. In the third heats of the second race the finish between McKinney Maid, driven by Arthur Mullady, and Bright Direct was so close that only those directly in line with the horses could decide the places. Bright Direct received the verdict, when the owner, H. Foody, who was one of the spectators, protested. He, however, had to be content with the decision of the judges, as the positions selected and announced from the stand were final. Bright Direct won the event, finishing first in the last two brushes after losing the opening one to Kid Kelly.

Another set of close finishes was witnessed in Brush 4, which was won by Frances Milroi in straight heats. G. E. M. was second each time in the three-horse field, and in the final heat came away from the start step for step with Frances Milroi, only to be nosed out at the finish after a hard drive.

I. V. Hunt's brown mare, Clover Patch, driven by George Riley, and William O'Neil's bay mare Huertha, with its owner in the wagon, again renewed hostilities, but the O'Neil entry had to be content with second ribbon. The fastest heat of the afternoon was credited to Lee Wilson in the first heat of the closing race, when it was clocked in 1:05.

NEW YORK PRINTERS LOSE.

Indianapolis and Cleveland Win Opening Games of Series.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—At the opening of the seventh annual tournament of the Union Printers National Baseball League here today, a double-header was played at the National League baseball grounds, the stands of which were filled with visiting printers and their friends. The games were exciting and aroused much enthusiasm. The scores:

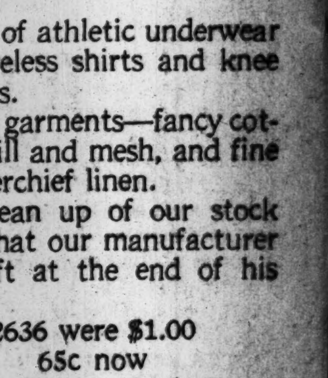
	R.	H.	E.
New York	3	5	4
Indianapolis	8	6	3
	R.	**H.**	**E.**
Cleveland	8	10	4
St. Paul	2	4	4

Tomorrow Louisville will play Pittsburgh and Boston will meet Philadelphia. The hundreds of printers in attendance at the tournament were tonight entertained at several amusement resorts.

Corkran Wins from Travis.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 2.—The play-off of yesterday's tie in the handicap medal round for best gross score prize between Walter J. Travis of Garden City and B. Warren Corkran of Baltimore resulted in a win for the latter, who returned a card of 75 against 78 for Travis.



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For Cash or Easy Payments.
Simplex "38" and "50" Roadster Touring Landaulets..$650 to $2,500; Six-Cylinder Napier..$400
Packards..$550 up; Peerless, "6-48" Limousine, electric system..$1,000; 1913 Winton Limousine..$1,450
Renault, "35-45"..$750; Renault Town Cars..$600, $900, $1,200; Cadillacs, 1912, 1913..$650 up
"S. G. V."..$950; Cole, 1912-1913, "Four"-"Six"..$550, $700, $1,100; Waltham..$1,500
Stutz..$775, $1,050; Mercedes "Seventy" Racer..$500
Abbott Roadster..$385; 1913 Flanders "Six"..$775
Apperson 1912, $550; Chalmers..$275 and $500
Maxwell "Four"..$225; 100 other Unusual Opportunities.
"Quality Sale"—Tires & Tubes.
25 Carloads! United States, Goodyears, Fisks, Overmans, Pennsylvanias, Shawmuts, Diamonds, Falls, and twenty other good makes; mostly New Goods, some used.
At $5, $6, $7, $9, $12, &c.
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100 Open Bodies, $10, $25, &c.
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Biggest Concern In This Line Anywhere.
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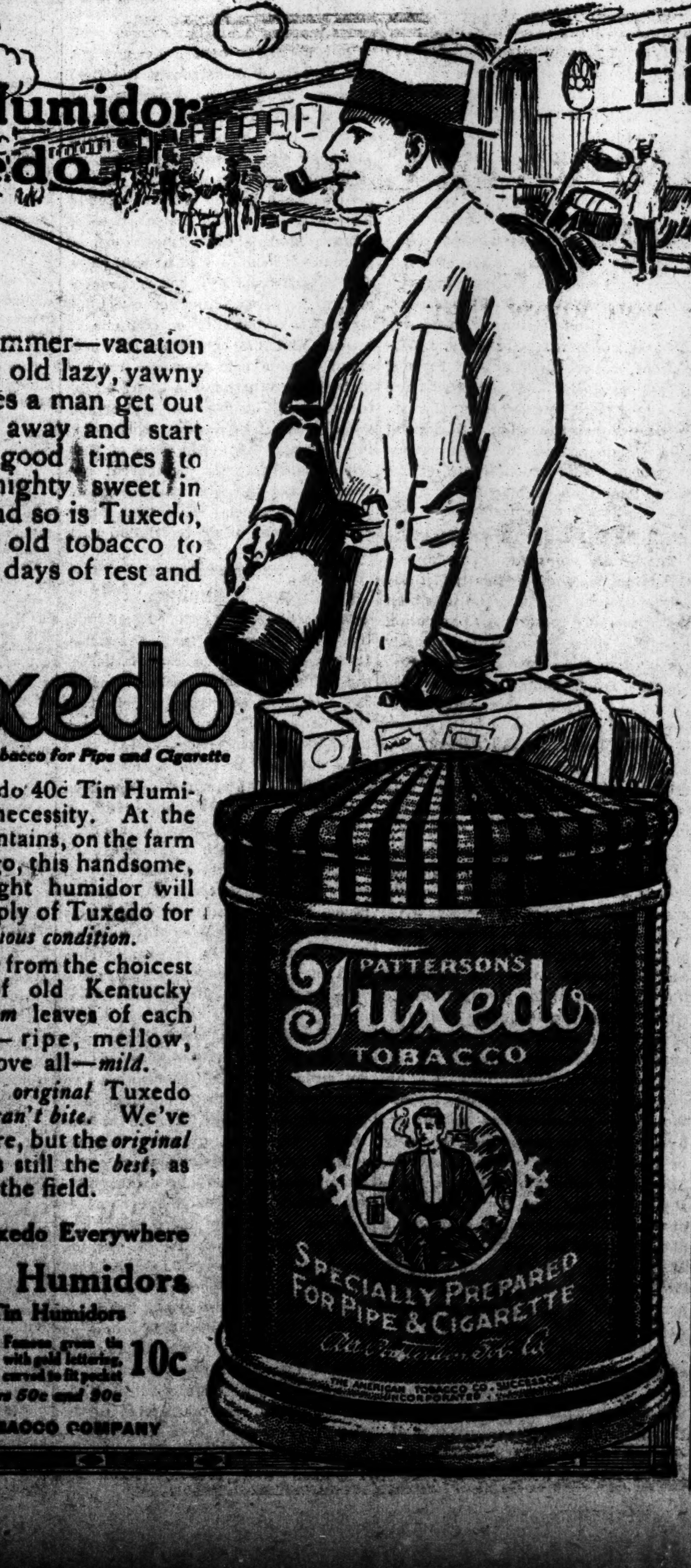
SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grds., today, 2 games; 1st game 2 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati.



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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1914.

THE BRITISH POSITION.

The decision of the British Government will be announced in the House of Commons today, after another meeting of the Cabinet. As the situation has developed in the past twenty-four hours, there is room for no great doubt as to what it will be. If the reported invasion of French territory by a German army traversing the neutral territory of Luxemburg shall be confirmed, three considerations seem bound to control the action of the British Government: (1) the high obligation of the guarantee assumed by Great Britain of the neutrality of Luxemburg; (2) the obligation to come to the aid of France if attacked; (3) the peril to vital British interests if Germany shall disregard other rights of neutrality, especially that of Belgium and Holland, with their incalculable value to British commerce.

The question, as it presents itself in the light of the events of the day, seems inevitably a question of national life: "You do take my house "when you do take the prop that "doth sustain my house." The island kingdom literally lives by and through commerce, an essential part of which is the food that enters her ports, and it is a tremendous responsibility for any Government of England to permit the command of the near seas to pass to hostile hands. Unless the facts as they are now reported over the censored lines are changed, that responsibility now faces the Asquith Government. Still more clearly does it do so if it be true that British merchant ships have been seized by German war vessels.

No humane heart can fail to be distressed and horrified by the results that must follow on the entrance into the mad struggle of the enlightened and progressive nation with which we are bound by such close ties. But the present Ministry of the United Kingdom are not bellicose, and if they decide that that entrance is unavoidable, we must feel that they have acted with clear minds and under a deep sense of their accountability.

THE WORLD'S EXCHANGES.

The reopening of the world's exchanges will be among the first signs of clearing financial skies. It will not be done until the best judges believe that the situation is safe, with prospects of growing better. The reverse is true of the closing of the exchanges. Those responsible for closing them knew as well as anybody the theoretical reasons for keeping them open. No one can criticise them fairly unless they have knowledge that there were more supporting than selling orders. It is an open secret that the closing was upon the information that there were more selling than buying orders, and that falling prices would have been disclosed, with the result of an increase of the feelings of distrust already undesirably prevalent. Many with no need to sell their securities, still less to sacrifice them, would have been inspired with a desire to sell by the mere fact that the market was declining, and that the prices were alarming. There is always a class of mere traders whose function it is to anticipate such desires, and to assist them by selling first and buying afterward. The closing of the Exchange deprives nobody of his property, and stops unnecessary or disturbing sales. Under conditions like these, those under the necessity of selling can make better prices by private bargains than in the usual way. It is the duty and the function of bankers to preserve solvency in all cases where it is possible.

If it had been possible to examine the motives of buyers and sellers it would have been possible to keep the Exchange open. But, since the Exchange had to be open for all business or none, closing is merely protection of the interests of those who could not [illegible] themselves, and of others [illegible] members of the Exchange. In [illegible] few cases is the closing of the [illegible] protective of the interests of [illegible] members. Their interests as brokers are greater than their interests as owners, and they stop trading at a sacrifice of private interests to public interests. The Exchange did its full duty in keeping open to the latest prudent moment, and deserves praise for its final resolve to sacrifice theoretical to practical reasons.

PLACING THE BLAME.

With vast satisfaction does each of the Powers prove to itself that it is the injured party, the victim of aggression by another, that it desires peace above all, but is unwillingly forced to self-defense. The ingenuity that has been expended on these labors before every war is as monumental and as profitless as those of the mediaeval schoolmen. History always sweeps them aside and goes unerringly to the real cause of each war, whether territorial lust, racial feuds, or what not. But with each new war the useless endeavor begins again; it is the recognition by an uneasy conscience of the necessity for a decent respect for the opinions of mankind.

Thus Germany proves to herself that she longs for peace, but that Russia's mobilization is "an action which she could not ignore." Russia longs for peace, but finds Germany mobilizing and "delaying the official notice of her mobilization," so that "to hesitate longer would have been to court disaster." France longs for peace, but finds Germany's demands couched, says M. PICHON, "in terms "so harsh as to merit the recall of "our Ambassador." Thus, too, of the time when the nations of Europe descended upon France in 1793 CARLYLE writes:

> England declares war—being shocked principally, it would seem, at the condition of the River Scheldt. Spain declares war; being shocked principally at some other thing; which doubtless the manifesto indicates. Nay, we find it was not England that declared war first, or Spain first; but that France herself declared war first on both of them—a point of immense parliamentary and journalistic interest in those days, but which has become of no interest whatever in these.

If war comes, each Power will have not the least trouble in placing itself in the most unassailable position of injured innocence. The plain man may be bewildered among them in placing the responsibility. But the historian will find no interest in these arguments, except as an exercise illustrating the resources of casuistry. He will have no trouble in placing his finger upon the cause of the war, and there are men in Vienna today whose descendants for many generations will redden at his verdict.

EUROPEANS HERE.

The peculiar interest which this great neutral nation takes in the news of Europe lies in the fact that it is largely made up of Europeans and the children of Europeans. The 900,000 English-born residents of the United States, the 1,352,000 Irish-born, and the 500,000 natives of Scotland and Wales who are here will study with painful interest the situation in which Great Britain finds herself among the European Powers. The thoughts of the 1,250,000 foreign-born from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are centred in the British, German, and Russian naval operations in waters with which they are familiar. There are 170,000 from Belgium and The Netherlands who know the strategic value of their fatherlands and the German imperial aspirations setting toward them. Of the natives of Germany there are 2,501,000; of Austria-Hungary, 1,671,000; of Russia, 1,602,000; of France, 117,000; of Italy, 1,343,000. Residents of the United States from the six nations that are slipping into a great war numbered at the last census 10,000,000 souls, or one-ninth of the whole American population.

THE NEW FREEDOM OF TRADE.

The Senate adopted on Saturday the Cummins idea of regulating trade competition in the manner in which the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates railway competition. Unfair competition is declared to be unlawful, and the Trade Commission is to have power to forbid it in the manner published. Appeal is allowed to the courts from the orders of the Commission, and, if the order of the Commission is disobeyed, the Commission may proceed through the courts for enforcement of its decrees. The same provisions are made as in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission for speedy hearings and determinations of cases under this act.

The learned Senators seem to think that unfair competition is now lawful, and that there is no way for punishing it. There is a well-advertised statute which forbids unreasonable restraints of trade, and which allows triple damages to be recovered by any private complainant by direct procedure at his own initiative through the courts. Also the Attorney General has the authority and duty to proceed either civilly or criminally in the public interest. This would cover the case better than the amendment, unless there is some distinction between unfair competition and unreasonable restraint of trade. Whether there is such a distinction, and what it is, might be learned in as many years of litigation as have been necessary to define restraint of trade.

It is a novelty in our affairs to give any official authority over private conduct. The Interstate Commerce Commission regulates railways because they are public utilities, operating under a franchise which concedes jurisdiction through accepting a grant of power to act. The right of Americans to trade is more fundamental than the Constitution itself. It is a natural right, conferred by Providence upon human beings, and independent of any human grant of right. The right to regulate the right to trade results from life under social conditions, and is itself regulated by law. Hitherto every American has done what he chose to do under the right to answer for his conduct to the laws as interpreted by a jury of his countrymen. Now Americans are to be subject to a Trade Commission, whose membership is unknown, and whose minds may operate in unexpected manner. A Trade Commisssion will be a law to itself, and will begin by deciding what is unfair competition in its opinion. One man has as good an idea as another what a jury may think about unfair competition, but no man can guess what a Trade Commission may think, or can tell from its action in one case what it will decide in another case.

Finally, the courts are to decide between the Commission and those subject to it. Here is a double procedure. Why not let application be made to the courts in the first place?

NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Embattled Europe will depend largely upon the United States for its supplies. The United States yields rich cargoes, but it has few ships. By its own laws and according to the terms of the conventions creating an International Prize Court and rules of capture, this nation can neutralize carrying ships only by purchase. The validity of the capture of a merchant ship or its cargo is judged in the first instance by the prize courts of the belligerent captor. But when the International Prize Court is established in accordance with the convention signed by thirty-three Powers the judgments of national prize courts may be brought before it for review. Appeals may be made by a neutral power, by a neutral individual, or by an individual subject or citizen of an enemy power, and by their representatives. The international Judges, appointed by the contracting Powers, shall be jurists of high reputation, nine of the fifteen Judges constituting a quorum.

The establishment of the court was agreed to by all the Powers but Great Britain, and at the International Naval Conference held at London a declaration removing the British objection was signed on Feb. 26, 1909, together with a code of naval laws of war. The House of Commons voted for its ratification, but the Lords rejected it, and all the other signatories to the original convention have been awaiting the action of Great Britain before putting the documents into force.

It is to the interest of belligerents as well as of neutrals that this international court be set up as expeditiously as possible. The commerce of belligerents must necessarily be handled by neutrals. Blockades, searches, and seizure of contraband goods tend to stir up strife with other nations, and to extend disastrously the field of war. Witness the American war of 1812 with Great Britain, the Trent affair in the American civil war, the Alabama claims, and the menacing consequences of the sinking of British merchantmen by the Russian fleet of ROJESTVENSKY. The Declaration of London makes clear the rules of procedure in the case of neutral ships and cargoes and of "enemy property" with the exception of questions about the nationality or domicile of owners and the conversion of merchant vessels into warships on the high seas. Whether the Court of International Prize is established or not, these rules will be recognized as sound international law. But it is of first importance that the belligerent nations be not the sole interpreters of the rules in special cases that might offer occasions of grave friction with neutral powers.

NOT A REBUKE.

Great has been the Republican trumpeting over the Texas primaries. It has been called a repudiation of the Wilson Administration because the President expressed approval of Col. THOMAS H. BALL and BALL was defeated for Governor, and it has been hailed as of great national significance, as showing a revulsion from the Administration even in Democratic States. Now, it is a fact of human experience that it is always in the next State that Gubernatorial elections are decided on national issues. Each man knows that in his own State he votes for Governor on State issues, but he is equally sure that in some other State the people vote for Governor entirely on national issues.

The truth about the Texas primaries is that national issues did not enter in at all. There were two State issues of vital importance, and the campaign raged furiously around them. The land question has assumed great importance there. The tenant farmers have been complaining bitterly over excessive rates of interest and crop mortgages, and how to relieve them is the burning question in the State. JAMES E. FERGUSON, BALL's opponent, was a little-known man, but he swept the State like wildfire on a platform proposing to fix by statute a maximum rent for land to tenant farmers. BALL's plan, which was to lend State school funds at a nominal rate of interest to the tenant farmers, was unattractive to them. There is a revival of the old Populism and the spirit of the Farmers' Alliance in Texas, and nothing could stand before it. FERGUSON polled practically the entire vote of the counties which were strongholds of Populism during the ascendency of that movement, which was powerful in Texas in its day, and he polled it on this issue alone. How far the Populist revival went is shown in the election of the celebrated "Cyclone" DAVIS, the most famous of the Populist spellbinders of the early nineties, but long in retirement as Congressman at Large.

The prohibition question was another issue. Texas voted prohibition down and elected anti-prohibition candidates all along the line, and FERGUSON, who pledged himself to veto any bill dealing with the subject, carried all South Texas, which is strongly against prohibition. Finally, the labor vote was cast solidly against BALL.

National issues were not discussed. The entire Congressional delegation was re-elected with one exception, and there were no national issues between this Congressman and his opponent. If there is any dissatisfaction in the South with President WILSON, Texas has not done anything to show it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Europe's Penniless Prisoners.

One good result, and one only comparatively unimportant, that will come from the present state of affairs on the Continent is the lesson it will give, to thousands of Americans directly, and to many more thousands indirectly but still impressively, as to the danger of landing in Europe with nothing except a return ticket and just enough money for making a prearranged tour of one or several countries.

Of course not a few of the people who do that have the excuse that a European journey is impossible for them on any other terms, and that it is a privilege sufficiently great—a privilege so combining pleasure and education—as to make the taking some risks worth while. Usually it proves so—that cannot be denied. Even in the best and quietest times, however, an illness, an accident, or the cancellation of a steamer's sailing date for any one of half a dozen reasons, may reduce the traveler alone in a foreign city with a purse that is nearly or quite empty to a state which, if not exactly desperate, yet is full of serious difficulties and cruel humiliations.

Often the conditions are such that it makes little immediate difference whether the victim of this experience has or has not further resources at home. It takes money to send for money, and time is required for getting it or its equivalent credit back across the big water. Meanwhile the person only temporarily penniless is dependent on the cold charity of unsympathetic and more or less resentful aliens.

A reserve fund, to be held in spite of the innumerable temptations to spend which Europe has devised for the visitor, and drawn on only in case of real necessity, should be carried by every traveler abroad. This is especially desirable in the case of women traveling alone, or with only other women for company, and they are innumerable, nowadays. Doubtless hundreds and hundreds of women are finding that the present disarrangement and suspension of transportation facilities have created for them a truly terrible situation, confronted, as they are, with the prospect of an indefinite detention for which they have made no provision at all.

Government Help Expected.

Having discussed the cruel straits to which so many American travelers abroad have been reduced by sudden involvement in quarrels with which they have no concern, it is only fair to note that there exists, on this side of the water at least, a confident feeling that nothing very dreadful will happen to the wanderers. Their friends are more or less worried about them, of course, but there is a general assumption that "Washington" will before long do something to relieve the pressing necessities of its marooned nationals, and in due time will in some way or other bring them all back safe and sound.

This expectation is justified. "Washington" will have to take measures to meet effectually an emergency created by senseless chance and unforeseen until very recently even by the wisest students of European politics. The Administration has limitless resources here and limitless credit on the Continent, and through its Consular and diplomatic representatives, properly instructed, it can take care of the imprisoned Americans without any difficulty.

The case is one when prompt doing will be best doing, and it will not be, or need not be, a particularly expensive task. An enormous majority of these now much-troubled people belong to the self-respecting, debt-paying class, who would not long lie under a money obligation, even to the Government. Once they are brought home, they can take care of themselves, and they can pay for their passage, too, after arrival, if that be required.

Explaining British Quietude.

In England alone, of the European countries, has the mass of the people refused to get wildly excited over the prospect of war. Most of them appreciate well enough the gravity of the situation, but while the Continental capitals resound with loud cheers for war—beneath which can be heard a good many protests that ruin and death are not so very amusing—the Londoners are going rather quietly about what business there is left for them to do.

This difference is hardly explicable by saying that the English are phlegmatic. They are not, as a matter of fact, for they can and do show as much excitement as anybody when their interest is aroused. Have they not, alone of all the world, produced in considerable numbers women who were willing and able to turn into real war what in other countries is merely a "cause" to be advocated or opposed with moderation?

Careful readers of the papers must have noticed, however, that last week the militant suffragettes made formal announcement that for the present they would suspend operations—would break no windows, set fire to no country houses, and use dog whips on no elderly statesmen. That may be the explanation of England's calm. For while the week brought to the other European nations a break of what had been calm, it gave the Britons relief from a cruel worry that was immediate and actual instead of being a threat of ills to come.

And the suffragettes were not alone in saying that they would be good. The fierce Ulster folk also declared a truce and promised that they, too, wouldn't pester with their demands a Government that had so many other important things to look after. Insularity and a big fleet of warships, with intestinal disorders assuaged, naturally make for composure. England doesn't believe in the possibility that her own lands will be invaded by hostile armies, so why should she not leave fretting to those whom she pays so well to do it for her?

BENCHES-FOR-TWO.

A Plea on Behalf of Spooning Couples in the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The request of Park Commissioner Ward for $35,000 to provide additional benches for the parks should be complied with, and more if necessary, because from my own personal knowledge the bench supply of three or four of our Manhattan parks is inadequate to meet the demand on nights when it is pleasant to sit in the parks, either with or without one's best girl or best young man. But in supplying new benches I would like to suggest that they be built for two instead of the usual half dozen or more. So many of the benches now in force are occupied by one pair of lovers that considerate and kindly persons who have no desire to disturb the course of Cupid will not attempt to share the benches with the couples already in occupancy, and the result is that one couple usually takes up bench-room for six people. Occasionally two couples will occupy one bench, but this is not frequent, and when it does occur it is plainly evident that Cupid is under restraint.

As the city parks are beyond any question the chief courting place of many excellent young people whose home accommodations make courting there impossible, it is evidently good public policy to furnish proper accommodations in the park, and the bench-for-two is the desirable plan. For the thousands who go to the parks, uninspired by Cupid, the bench-for-six serves their purpose sufficiently satisfactorily, and with the new benches made on the for-two model, there should be bench-room for all.

According to Commissioner Ward we have 150 miles of park space for benches and only thirteen miles of benches, that is about, say, twelve benches to the mile. Allowing six to the bench, this will seat only seventy-two persons to the mile, and cutting it down to two to the bench we have only accommodations for two dozen courting couples, a most deplorable inadequacy. Allowing five feet of space for each bench-for-two we should have in the parks of Manhattan alone, 144,672 benches, when the figures show only 9,856 benches.

Commissioner Ward modestly asserts that 15,000 more benches are needed, and vigorously asserts that 5,000 additional benches are absolutely necessary. With space for nearly 150,000 benches, surely the Commissioner's figures are not excesive. Oh, ye advocates of Cupid and promoters of domestic union, think what a grand public blessing it would be to have 144,672 park benches occupied every evening by loving couples, each couple to itself, paving the way toward happiness and homes! Think of that, will you, and pass out the money to buy the benches!

W. J. L.

New York, July 30, 1914.

The World War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Alfred Lord Tennyson was the seer of his day. We have not yet come to commerce in the heavens, but the airy navies are with us as the great powers enter the prophetic conflict, and the lines of "Locksley Hall" ring true:

> For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
> Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that could be;
>
> Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
> Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
>
> Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
> From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
>
> Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,
> With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunder-storm;
>
> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
> In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

Pray God the latter part of the prophecy may be fulfilled!

B.

New York, Aug. 2, 1914.

Improper Word Forms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to the general use in this country of some improper forms for some English words, which it would be well to check before it goes any further. I shall mention only two of the most conspicuous, "Argentinian" and "sanitarium." One comes across them even in your columns, and hears them in conversation.

There should be no such word as Argentinian. The country to which it is supposed to refer is Argentina or the Argentine Republic. The people of the country are Argentines, and the adjective to apply to anything relating to the country is Argentine. One might as well say Germanian instead of German.

With regard to "sanitarium," it should suffice to refer to the Century Dictionary, in which the only "definition" of it is an improper form for "sanatorium."

I. A. WARDEN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1914.

Kind-Hearted Policemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The men who patrol the streets of our city are undoubtedly better qualified to judge the condition of our poor people than the organizations formed to assist the deserving, as they are brought in contact personally with those suffering from the hardships of life. Behind the blue coat usually beats a heart that responds to an appeal for assistance in every case where their practical shrewdness discerns a genuine case of need.

In my experience an appeal to our policemen meets with instant attention and response individually, or in a body, and it should be gratifying to the people of our city and to Commissioner Woods to observe the splendid act of THE NEW YORK TIMES in giving such publicity to the subject.

The men of the Police Department are a brave, manly, courteous, and charitable body, and, in my humble opinion, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them.

THOMAS E. CLARK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1914.

The Contoocook Meteor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see the report that a village in the Contoocook Valley has been shaken by the fall of a large meteor. I saw that meteor from my bedroom in Ballardvale, fifty miles away as the crow flies. The room was lighted for half a second or so with a light about as bright and as jerky as would be that of a lantern going by on the sidewalk below; but instead of shining up from the sidewalk it shone almost horizontally and slightly from above, and instead of being fire-colored it seemed to my hasty observation greenish. I turned to see where the light came from, and saw a big meteor far off in the north-northwest just disappearing. The point of the compass is right for Contoocook, (particularly if we assume that it came to Contoocook from the east—it seemed to me to come from the east,) and so is the hour of the meteor as far as my information goes.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

Ballardvale, Mass., July 28, 1914.

COMMODORE LEVY'S WILL.

Agricultural School at Monticello Would Be a Fitting Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A week ago your paper published an item to the effect that there had been introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to erect a statue in Washington to commemorate Commodore Uriah P. Levy, who abolished flogging in the navy. In reading the case of Levy vs. Levy, 33 N. Y., 97, I am impressed with the fact that the late Commodore Levy himself had provided a memorial more notable and far-reaching than any mere shaft or statue would be when he bequeathed to the nation his farm and estate at Monticello, 3,000 acres, (the home of Thomas Jefferson,) together with practically all of his estate, which consisted of real estate at New York, valued at over $200,000, and personalty inventoried at $131,000, together with the Washington farm of about 1,100 acres, to establish an agricultural school at Monticello "for the purpose of educating as practical farmers, children of the warrant officers of the United States Navy whose fathers are dead."

Thomas Jefferson, whose disciple Commodore Levy was, himself an ardent advocate of peace, no doubt inspired the use of the property that once was his for the purpose of propagating the arts of peace at one of the sources of war. Thus, in the year 1862, at a time when the country was in the throes of civil strife and when the horrors of war were brought home to all, this man, anticipating Andrew Carnegie by almost half a century, sought to lay firmly the foundations of peace, but his plan was shattered when the courts set the will aside for indefiniteness, as was later likewise done with Tilden's will, and which can never happen again because of amendment of the law.

As a result of breaking the will the Monticello estate eventually passed into the hands of the relative, Congressman J. M. Levy, who still holds it; and it would be no unworthy suggestion that, instead of the proposed statue, the original purpose of Commodore Levy be revived—whether by Federal condemnation, or reargument of Levy vs. Levy, or by special legislation, or by public opinion, I leave it to testamentary and to constitutional lawyers to suggest.

T.

New York, July 30, 1914.

NEW JERSEY'S BAD ROADS.

Those from Perth Amboy Along the Coast Are Much in Need of Repair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask THE TIMES to use its influence with the proper authorities in New Jersey so that the roads which lead from Perth Amboy and Jersey City down the Jersey Coast are put in such repair as to be at least usable? A trip from Perth Amboy to Matawan is one which would move any one's soul. After leaving the Perth Amboy bridge the roads seem not to have been touched for years. It certainly would be remarkable at least if a certain number of wagons and automobiles were not broken daily. Some attempt has been made to repair the road near Morgan. After you leave Morgan the road again relapses into a very bad condition. In fact, at certain portions of it where trolley companies seem to have been working the road is extremely dangerous; there is no guard or protection on either side of the road and there is a deep ditch on either side with very soft earth at the edges.

The State of New Jersey exacts from all those who use automobiles a large annual fee. It employs a great many Inspectors to see that the speed law is enforced, but it presumably does very little to see that the roads used by these automobilists are kept in repair. It is a shortsighted policy on the part of these authorities to exact large license fees and then do nothing in return.

RHODES.

New York, July 29, 1914.

Fire Prevention Bureau's Orders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some ten or twelve months ago Fire Prevention Inspectors visited my buildings, and as a result, orders were issued to install water buckets and fireproof receptacles. This was done within a few days, and since then I have received notice after notice that if I did not comply with the orders of the Fire Commissioner dire penalties would be imposed upon me. The inspection of the building and the issuance of the orders were perfectly proper, but why in the name of "efficiency" cannot an expensive bureau like the Fire Prevention Bureau find out that the orders have been complied with nearly a year without wasting the efforts of their office force, stationery, and postage? Surely this consideration is due a property holder before the matter is put in the hands of the Corporation Counsel.

R. H. B.

New York, Aug. 1, 1914.

The Biggest "Old Glory."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE SUNDAY TIMES of July 5 about an American flag 95 feet long and 50 feet wide, said to be the largest of flags. That is a mistake. The Grand Old Glory, made by the late Josephine Mulford, is 100 feet long and 65 feet wide; the blue field is 40 by 35 feet; each star measures 2 feet 8 inches across; the stripes are 5 feet wide. Miss Mulford made this flag entirely by hand during the Spanish-American war, in honor of our army and navy, taking a stitch for every soldier. That America should have the grandest flag in the world was the spirit that actuated it. This flag was carried by the Spanish War Veterans in the Hudson-Fulton parade, and was acknowledged to be the largest of flags.

A TIMES READER.

New York, July 30, 1914.

MUSINGS.

The mantle of my Muse is all askew;
It hangs in idle folds athwart my mind,
The while my spirit soars to regions new,
A petal up-tossed on a Summer's wind.
Regions where thought is blotted out in sunshine,
And sense is drowned in dreams more freshly deep
Than this green growth of fragrant pasture grasses,
Wherein I lie in luxury and sleep;
Or, drowsy-eyed, watch the dim distances
For lines of smoke or shining sun-touched sails
That, far away, slow, panoramic, pass,
Miraged or real against th' horizon's glass,
Like moving pictures on some monster screen;
Or, in the nearer view, the wind-waved flowers
On cliffs that, plunging down before my feet,
Fall, rock-faced, jagged, to the shores below;
And at their base, the beaches running down,
Golden, to meet the hurrying embrace
Of waves that countless come and countless go,
Stealing fresh imprints from the feet of men
To bury in the bosom of the deep.

So, since my Muse is erstwhile gone astray,
I, yet, may draw fresh musings from the day!

EDNA MEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE TRAFFIC.

Plan for Policeman in "Crow's Nest" Is Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having observed Police Commissioner Woods's special traffic committee's experiments on Fifth Avenue yesterday, I desire to call attention to the fact that, in my opinion, the system they tried is merely an expedient.

The idea of permitting traffic to continue on Fifth Avenue for ten blocks without cross traffic interruption is a good one, but only an extenuation, so to speak, of the present block system.

Mr. W. P. Eno, who originated the system of traffic regulations now in force and with whom I have been working on the subject since its introduction in New York more than fourteen years ago, has been trying to have the authorities test what he calls the rotary or gyratory system of traffic to take the place of the present block system, and which would eliminate periodic stoppages of traffic in any direction.

By the existing block system, one-half of the avenue is wastefully unoccupied for several blocks when held up for a crossing, as, for example, as far down as Thirty-ninth Street, going south, and as far up as Forty-sixth Street, going north, when cross traffic is released at Forty-second Street.

With the ten-block system tried out yesterday the holding up of traffic on the avenue is made at less frequent intervals, but not entirely obviated.

The rotary system suggested by Mr. Eno embraces a scheme by which the intersections of cross streets with Fifth Avenue will each, as it were, become a circle, with the up and down cross traffic interweaving into a current, like an eddy in a stream, and turning off from the circle in tangents, always to the right. This, we believe, would provide a continuous movement of traffic, doing away with all hold-ups except for street cars and fire, police, ambulance, or other emergency vehicles, and, on the whole, facilitate the quicker movement of traffic in all directions.

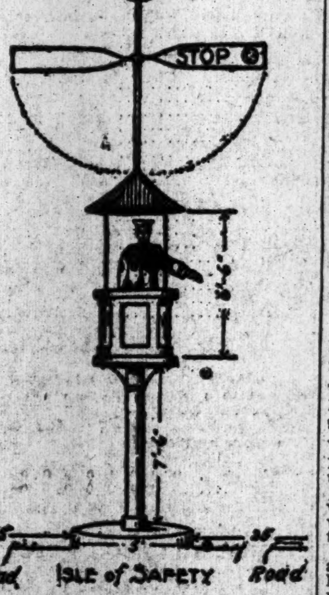
It was suggested by Mr. Bernstein of the Fifth Avenue Association to Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who had charge of the experiments yesterday, that "left turns" on the avenue should be eliminated. This was to be accomplished by having cross street traffic proceed all the way across the avenue, instead of turning to the left on the crossing, and if progress on the avenue up or down be desired make the turn beyond in the cross street block and return to the avenue and enter it by passing around the right-hand curb. In my opinion, this is fundamentally wrong, as it would cause traffic to go out of its way and retrace its course, and at the same time, if traffic be heavy, produce a serious blockade of the cross street. If such were the rule it is not difficult to imagine the whole of the cross street block being filled with vehicles in an échelon movement trying to make a turn, and, in the case of vehicles with long-wheel base, which would need to back up several times in a narrow street, it would result, quoting from "Paradise Lost," in "ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, confusion worse confounded."

Another suggestion in regard to avoiding the "left turn" was that a vehicle coming from a side street into Fifth Avenue and wishing to proceed up or down on the avenue should be compelled to continue across to the next avenue and around the block to the right. To illustrate this plan, we may conceive of a vehicle crossing Fifth Avenue from east to west at Forty-sixth Street which, wishing to go down Fifth Avenue, is obliged to keep across to Sixth Avenue, turn up to Forty-seventh Street, and thus back east through Forty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, all for the sole purpose of turning into the avenue from the right instead of the left. If the rule to prohibit "left turns" on other avenues besides Fifth Avenue were enforced, the foregoing proposition would become imperative, and the whole thing, therefore, seems to me to be absolutely impractical.

I can see no reasonable objection to the "left turn" on the avenue in view of existing conditions, but it could be beneficially lessened in frequency by permitting it only at intersections where cross traffic is open. Mr. Eno's rotary traffic practically eliminates it, although, paradoxically, the whole turn around the circle is to the left, while "keeping to the right" and turning off on the right tangent.

I was pleased to overhear that the police committee was not unanimous in approval of the plan to eliminate the "left turn" by the circumrotatory method described. In fact, Inspector Myers, who is in charge of traffic and has been a student of the subject for the past six years, was apparently opposed to it, making the very pertinent objection that in order to reach the opposite side of the avenue a vehicle coming south on Fifth Avenue would be obliged to turn west to half way down the cross street block, there make another turn, then proceed east across the avenue and half way down the cross-street block, make another turn west back to the avenue, and then proceed north. Such complications would be exasperating, not to mention others involving the difficulty of educating drivers to observe the rule as well as dangers to pedestrians.

Inspector Schmittberger said yesterday that he has in view the erection of semaphores on isles of safety along Fifth Avenue. This is an excellent proposal, and I present herewith a drawing of a device worked out by Mr. Eno which would multiply the advantages of the ordinary semaphore system by placing the policeman in a "crow's nest"—at least at certain intervals—from which he could command a longer view up and down the avenue and synchronize control of the intermediate cross streets, at which policemen should be stationed:



In addition to the ordinary traffic details to be thus operated, the policeman in his "crow's nest," by the installation of telephone and electric button systems, could be kept constantly in touch with police and fire headquarters, and in case of police emergencies could dispatch officers immediately to nearby points, and, in case of fire, could have the roadways clear for the quick passage of apparatus from the engine houses to the scene of trouble.

I desire to urge strongly upon the authorities that experiments be tried at once with Mr. Eno's rotary or gyratory traffic system, instead of wasting time with expedients that obviously are tending toward the final adoption of the rotary or gyratory system. Such an undertaking, of course, would require on the avenue at cross-street intersections the erection of "isles of safety," but, for experimental purposes, these could be provided with temporary ropes and posts.

S. W. TAYLOR,
Editor The Rider and Driver, member Aldermanic Advisory Traffic Commission, &c.

New York, July 31, 1914.

TO MAKE CLAYTON BILL MORE DRASTIC

G. A. Rogers Suggests Amendments in Letter to President Wilson.

WOULD CURB MONOPOLIES

Lawyer Says Manufacturers Should Be Forced to Sell to Any Responsible Person.

Gustavus A. Rogers, a lawyer of 160 Broadway, has sent a letter to President Wilson suggesting certain changes in the text of the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, now before Congress. The changes, he urges, are necessary if the small business man is to be allowed to exist.

Mr. Rogers suggests that Section 6 of the bill be so amended that an equity judgment or decree shall constitute conclusive evidence of the facts instead of prima facie evidence, as now provided, and that decrees in suits by the United States now pending shall be available for use as evidence by private parties; that Section 3, which penalizes the owner or operator of a mine for refusing to sell his product to a responsible party, be broadened to include the manufacturer or operator in any commodity; that the bill shall make it unlawful to terminate established trade relations between parties for the purpose of creating or furthering a monopoly, and that a party injured by such termination shall have right to legal action for relief.

Mr. Rogers argues that unless specific statutory provision be made to prevent concerns which control a considerable percentage of a commodity from refusing arbitrarily to sell to responsible parties, the small man is at the mercy of "big business."

Mr. Rogers submits to President Wilson as a concrete instance the evidence in the suit of the United States against the General Film Company, the distributing agent of the Motion Picture Trust. He points out that by a similar attitude any concern that controls, or nearly controls, a product, such as the American Tobacco Company, can drive a small dealer out of business. His effort is to have the Clayton bill so framed as to make this impossible.

As attorney for the Greater New York Film Rental Company, which is controlled by William Fox, Mr. Rogers forced delivery of goods which the General Film Company had refused. Mr. Rogers says in his letter:

"In a large number of suits now pending undoubtedly the Government will be successful. The prosecution of these suits has cost the Government several hundred thousand dollars, the expense of which would have to be incurred over again by private individuals to get an adjudication in suits for damages under the treble damage provision. In many instances, if not in nearly every one, the cost of this litigation is so expensive as to be almost prohibitive. No good reason can be advanced from an economic standpoint as to why injured parties should not have the benefit of decrees that many hereafter be entered in suits already brought.

"My views upon the subject are shared by Special Assistant Attorney General Grosvenor, who, I am informed, has written a letter on the subject, under date of May 14, 1914, to Judge Clayton, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in which he recommends that the word 'hereafter' be stricken out of Section 3. I assume the letter is on file with Judge Clayton's committee.

"The instrumentality which makes monopolistic combinations so complete and secure in their operation and the achievement of the result they seek is the power given to cut off the supply of its commodity at a moment's notice, thereby compelling its customer or competitor to yield to every wish and exaction of the combination formed against him and the people generally.

"Take away from the trust the right to arbitrarily refuse its commodity to responsible persons and you uproot the very foundation on which the combination stands, and you also destroy the most oppressive instrumentality it employs."

NATIONALISTS GET RIFLES.

10,000 More Landed in Donegal—Philadelphia Has $20,000 for Them.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—Ten thousand rifles for the Irish Nationalist Volunteers were landed tonight at Ballyshannon, County Donegal, and are being brought to Dublin.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—A funeral procession, led by three hearses, in which rested empty caskets draped with the colors of the Irish Volunteers of Philadelphia, marched today to the Forrest Theatre. There a memorial service was held for the three persons shot at Dublin last Sunday.

Thousands of persons lined the streets to view the procession. The principal speaker at the meeting was Sir Roger Casement of County Antrim, Ulster, who, although a Protestant, is an ardent Nationalist, and was one of the first of organizers of the National Volunteers. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, expresing indignation at the action of the British Government in ordering troops to fire upon unarmed Irishmen, and commending the public spirit of the people instrumental in landing arms, and the bravery of volunteers who retained the guns without ammunition in the face of the attack by the soldiers.

The resolutions were introduced by Jeremiah O'Leary, an attorney of New York. Several hundred dollars were contributed at the meeting to the fund for providing rifles for the Irish Volunteers, which it was estimated would bring the fund nearly to $20,000.

1,458,000 PRESBYTERIANS.

Church's Growth in Year 42,200—$27,681,000 in Gifts.

According to data just compiled, the Presbyterian Church in this country has now 1,458,000 members, an increase of 42,200 since last year, or 140,000 since 1909. The converts last year numbered 93,400. Ministers and Elders keep pace with this steady growth, numbering 10,100. Sunday school membership has attained to 1,138,000.

Presbyterian finances show similar advances. The total money gifts last year were $27,681,000, the largest in the history of the Church.

The Congregational Church growth has also just been made public. That Church has just passed the 750,000 membership mark, a gain of almost exactly 100,000 in the past ten years. This gain is not in New England, but almost wholly in the Pacific Northwest.

NO LECTURES BY MALONE.

Collector Refuses Chautauqua Offer of $12,000 for Forty Talks.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone has refused a request that he deliver lectures on the Chautauqua circuit this Summer. The Chautauqua officials asked Mr. Malone for forty appearances on their West and Middle West circuit during his vacation. The price was to be $300 a lecture, or $12,000 for the course, which is equivalent to his annual salary as Collector.

Mr. Malone declined the offer, it was said, on the ground that he will take no regular vacation this Summer, but will give his time to the reorganization of his office.

Mr. Malone would not discuss the matter yesterday.

WAR MAY CHECK NEWPORT GAYETIES

Some of the Biggest Events Likely to be Canceled by Society Leaders.

PASTORS PRAY FOR PEACE

Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff and German Chargé d'Affaires Busy at Their Embassies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The war in Europe had a noticeable effect upon Newport today. Prayers for peace were offered in the churches. It is quite likely that some of the larger social affairs may be canceled.

In the Russian, German, and Spanish Embassies there was great activity. All through Saturday night and today Russian Ambassador George Bakhmeteff and his secretaries, Loris Melikoff and Boris Yonine, were engaged in affairs of State and receiving cipher code messages from St. Petersburg.

At the German Embassy, the Chargé d'Affairs Haniel von Haimhausen in the absence of Ambassador Von Bernstorff, who recently sailed for Germany to join the Countess Von Bernstorff, was busy with important messages from Berlin. He was assisted by Barons Kurt Von Lersner and Horst Von Lersner and Wilhelm Vom Rath. The Von Lersners are almost certain to leave for Germany to join their respective regiments.

Whether Mr. Yonine of the Russian Embassy will be retained at his post or called home for duty with his regiment is not at this time certain. Mr. Vom Rath, who was the guest of Mr. Melikoff of the Russian Embassy, is now at the German Embassy, in view of the war between these powers.

The first of the dancing contests among the women of the Summer colony will be held on next Saturday afternoon at Bergers, under the direction of Mlle. Sontum and J. F. Hubbard, who are directing the tea dances there. It is expected that Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. John Borland, and the Misses Elizabeth Sands and Marguerite Caperton will take part, as they are among the best of the modern dancers in the colony.

P. A. B. Widener has returned from New York on the steam yacht Josephine.

Mrs. C. A. Childs, who intended sailing for Europe, has abandoned her plans.

Col. Urcullu and Mme. Urcullu of the Spanish Embasy, visiting Count and Countess De San Esteban; Gerard de May of Washington, visiting Boris Yonine; Miss Susan Dresser, visiting her father, D. Leroy Dresser; George M. Woolsey, New York, member of Mrs. French Vanderbilt's house party; J. Levan Allen, W. G. Edwards, U. S. N., Hamilton Fish, Jr., L. M. Stockton, Boston, visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Fearing, Jr., and Lester V. Deeves and F. P. Hudson of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond, are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will come to Newport this week on the steam yacht Warrior. They have abandoned their shooting trip to Scotland.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., was a dinner hostess tonight.

Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman gave a dinner tonight on her birthday anniversary.

Members of the Clambake Club held a bake this afternoon at their clubhouse, at Easton's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor entertained with a luncheon on board the steam yacht Wanderer today, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt gave a luncheon for her house party.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson gave a dinner.

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, who returned today, with a company of guests, on the steam yacht Isis, entertained at dinner at her cottage tonight.

The Right Rev. Dr. Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio, staying at the New Cliffs, was the guest of Bishop and Mrs. James Henry Darlington today.

Mixed handicap tennis doubles will begin at the Casino tomorrow, the drawings being Mrs. Stuart Duncan and Stoddard Hoffman, Miss Mimi Scott and Austin L. Sands, Miss Margaret H. Busk and George I. Scott, Mrs. Cortlandt D. Barnes and Lawrence L. Waterbury, Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander and Cortlandt D. Barnes, Mrs. William Earl Dodge and J. H. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Arthur S. Burden and Charles E. Sands, William P. Burden and partner, J. Stacy Brown, Jr., and partner; Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., and J. Gordon Douglas.

PIER COLONISTS DISCUSS WAR.

European Situation Is the Sole Topic at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 2.—The sole topic for discussion at Narragansett today was the war news from Europe, and at the Casino, the Country Club and other places great interest was manifested in the European situation.

Miss Patsey Shelley who says she is a descendant of the poet, Shelley, danced with bare feet tonight before members of the cottage colony at the Casino. She appeared in "The Humoresque" and "First Heart Throbs." Mr. and Mrs. Rewley Downes appeared in modern dances.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner tonight were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia. Mrs. D. A. Pearson of Philadelphia, also entertained at dinner and among her guests were Mrs. Henry Sanford and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim entertained at luncheon today at the Arlington, and among their guests were Gen. J. F. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. George Hall, Miss Grace Eldredge, and Miss Annie Lyman, who motored here from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Taylor of Philadelphia, who motored here today, gave a luncheon on the plaza of the Casino. Walter S. Hackney of Providence also entertained there, and in his party were Lauriston Hazard and Charles L. A. Heister of Maryland.

Others on the terrace were Dr. and Mrs. James Daniel Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bull Sullivan of New York, who are at the Matheson; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Pardon Miller.

John P. Kellogg of Waterbury is the guest of Mrs. Irving Chase of Marimar Villa.

Casino registrations include Howell W. Pancoast, Mrs. Howell Pancoast, Maurice Belknap, and Henry B. Pancoast of Philadelphia.

Late arrivals at the Imperial are Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia, Thomas McKean of Rosemont, Penn.; Mrs. Julian S. Jones of Baltimore, Mrs. Thomas C. Coleman of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Charles Howard Platt of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robert Elmore of Washington, D. C., who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Hopkins, left today for Montclair, N. J.

MISS DOROTHY HYDE TO WED.

Engaged to Darragh A. Park, Member of Meadow Brook Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey have announced the engagement of their granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Hyde, to Darragh A. Park. Miss Hyde is the daughter of Charles Livingston Hyde and his first wife, Miss Edith Godfrey, and since the death of her mother has made her home with her grandparents in New York and Southampton. She is the niece of Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts and Mrs. Everett Colby, and of Henry Fletcher Godfrey and Edwin Drexel Godfrey.

Mr. Park is the son of the late William Gray Park and Mrs. Park of Westbury, L. I. He is a graduate of Harvard, and a member of the Meadow Brook Club. The wedding will take place in St. Andrew's Dune Church, Southampton, early in October.

GEN. MILES TO NEGROES.

Talks of War and the Future of the Black Race.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles told a large assemblage of Harlem negroes yesterday that the present European war was the most unjustifiable in its causes that he had ever read of in the history of the world.

"Today," he said, "nearly twenty millions of young men of Europe are being forced to fight each other and fill untimely graves in a conflict that seems to be as little called for as any that has ever occurred on the face of the globe. In injury and fatalities it bid fair to be the most destructive war ever waged, in view of the magnitude and importance of the nationalities engaged and their marvelous equipment of the most approved machines and implements of destruction."

The visit of Gen. Miles to Harlem formed a very interesting part of the propoganda which has been conducted for some time to secure recognition of colored men in the Fire Department, on the police force, and in the National Guard. To further these objects the Equity Congress of New York was formed in 1910, and it was before the members that Gen. Miles spoke in their rooms at 84 West 134th Street. The General was met at Lenox Avenue and 134th Street by a detachment of the United States Boy Scouts, commanded by Major R. C. Wendell, and a detail from the Spanish War Camp was also present as escort in charge of Commander Hamilton H. Blunt, a former United States Army Captain who saw service in Cuba and the Philippines.

"You might be better off," said Gen. Miles, "if there were a recognized nation of colored people which they could call their own. We never can tell what the future may bring forth, but perhaps the intelligence acquired in the past few years by your race may be utilized as a great civilizing force for the great black belt of Africa with its 160,000,000 of inhabitants, which need the intelligence of such teachers and missionaries as your race has already raised up in this country."

CUPID BUSY ON PALISADES.

Schenck's Amusement Park Loses Another Pretty Cashier.

Cupid has been so busy at Palisade Amusement Park on the Palisades in New Jersey that the management is in despair of keeping cashiers beyond the training stage.

The most recent wedding of park employes was that of Miss Nellie Smith and Arthur J. McDonald, who strolled into the Mayor's office at Edgewater yesterday. When they came out they had a 1914 model marriage certificate. They will be married again tomorrow at Edgewater by the Rev. Father McGurk.

Other employes of the park who have taken passage on the matrimonial sea are Anna Simon and Nathaniel Goldberg, Anne Schwartz and William Domes, Mae Burns and William McAndrews, Emma Keller and Stephen Bentz, all of New York. Among the New Jersey couples lately married are May Roberts and Charles Slumbach, Myrtle Corey and Jack Van Western, Mary Pickron and Frederick Blake, Queenie Buckley and Joseph Weber, Clara Vass and Charles Plotzs, May Coyle and Thomas Finnigan, Elizabeth Luff and Clarence Fleming, Louise Plum and Charles Van Ness.

Frank Goodale, the boy aeronaut, who thrilled thousands at this park the past four years, fell a victim there last Summer.

ASKS WIFE FOR DETAILS.

F. L. Cross Wants Specifications and Jury Trial of Divorce Case.

F. L. Cross of the jewelry firm of Cross & Beguelin has asked the Supreme Court to grant him a jury trial in the suit of his wife, Anna F. Cross, for a divorce, and also to compel her to furnish him a bill of particulars covering the accusations in her complaint against him.

Mrs. Cross sued her husband for a separation in 1902 and won with alimony of $100 a month. In her present action she accuses her husband of misconduct with a Miss Thompson at a cottage at Schroon Lake in June, 1911, and with a Miss Harriet Stone at 706 West End Avenue, between September, 1911, and June, 1912. She also said that in the Summer of 1912 he lived at Schroon Lake with a woman who was addressed as Mrs. Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross were married in 1898. Mrs. Cross says her husband treated her cruelly and repeatedly left her. She says that he has always lived on money given him by his mother, Mrs. Anna A. Cross, who died in Stamford, Conn., on Nov. 30, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Cross have a thirteen-year-old daughter. Mrs. Cross says that her mother-in-law induced her to marry Mr. Cross and that the alimony was paid by her in order to avoid unpleasant publicity. The estate of Mr. Cross's mother was divided between him and his brother. He is well to do.

War Keeps Foreign Actors at Home.

Arthur Hammerstein yesterday received several cables from foreign vaudeville actors canceling forthcoming engagements at the Victoria on account of the war. Among the cancellations are those of Willard, "the man who grows"; Don, the talking dog, whose trainer belongs to the Austrian Army; Jarrow, the magician; Marie Stuttgart, the German dancer; the Norman Schweistern Troupe of acrobats, and Donegan and Reynolds, skaters. Mr. Hammerstein will give an "all-American" bill during the week of Aug. 17.

Ed Wynn to Wed Hilda Keenan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keenan announced yesterday from their home in Laurelton, L. I., the engagement of their daughter, Hilda Keenan, to Ed Wynn, the comedian now with Ziegfeld's Follies. The marriage will take place in September. Miss Keenan, who was last seen here in "Within the Law," will retire from the stage after her marriage.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thomas Holding will play the part of Jerry in the production of "Peg o' My Heart," which Oliver Morosco will offer at the Manhattan Opera House on Aug. 15, with Elsa Ryan in the title role.

"Kitty MacKay" begins the eighth month of its engagement at the Comedy Theatre tonight, with Molly McIntyre in the leading role.

The seventy-fifth performance of "The Passing Show of 1914" will be given at the Winter Garden tonight.

Three important dance acts scheduled for first performance today at the Palace are the ta-tao, a Chinese dance, in which Adelaide and Hughes will appear; Joan Sawyer and Benne Dixon, in "Death and the Maiden," with music arranged from Grieg, and Joseph Santley in a new Oriental dance.

Evelyn Blanchard and Adelaide Stedman are writing a comedy in which Henry E. Dixey and Marie Nordstrom will appear.

Rehearsals will begin today at the Globe Theatre for the new musical comedy in which Charles Dillingham will present Montgomery and Stone. The music of the piece is by Ivan Caryll and the book by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside.

H. H. Frazee will present at the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park, tonight, the company which is to open in Chicago Saturday night in "A Pair of Sixes." The cast includes Frank McIntyre, May Vokes, Sam Hardy, Ona Waldrop, Ritchie Ling, Elizabeth Nelson, James Galloway, Ellise Scott, Earl Ritter, Charles Ashley, and Billy Dixon.

Announcements made yesterday of engagements by the Liebler Company for its productions this season include those of Philip Tonge for Traddles and Emma Chambers for Flora Peggotty, in "The Highway of Life"; Louis N. Parker's dramatization of Dickens's "David Copperfield"; Elsie Mackay to play Virginia, Grumpy's daughter, with Cyril Maude, which was the part originated here by Margery Maude; Ernita Lascelles to be George Arliss's leading woman in his fifth American tour in "Disraeli," and Maude Hildyard for an important part in "The Garden of Paradise," to be produced at the Park Theatre.

The Strand Theatre has made arrangements with the Kinografen Film Company of Copenhagen to make war pictures in Europe, which will be exhibited at the Strand. The first picture was taken Friday, and shows British and German warships taken off the coasts of Norway and Denmark.

LENOX PARISHIONERS SING PEACE HYMNS

Invocation for End of European War Made by Rector of Trinity Church.

CAPT. STARRAK TO AUSTRIA

Will Leave Berkshires to Join His Regiment—Frederick Palmer Ordered to Scene of Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 2.—A peace service was held this morning in Trinity Episcopal Church before the beginning of the regular service. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes assisted in the service. The congregation kneeled and sang a peace hymn and an invocation for peace was made by the Rev. Arthur J. Gammack, rector.

Capt. Victor Hugo Starrak of the Third Regiment, Tyrol Kaiserjager of the Austrian Army, will start tomorrow for New York, en route to his home land to join his colors. Mrs. Starrak will remain with Mr. and Mrs. William Gratz, her parents, at Curtis Hotel for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Frederick Palmer, wife of the war correspondent, who has been at Heaton Hall, has gone to New York to meet Mr. Palmer, who is returning from Vera Cruz, Mexico. Mr. Palmer has been ordered to Austria and Mrs. Palmer will accompany him.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have returned to Elm Court from their visit with Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly in Newport.

Mrs. John S. Barnes will start tomorrow for Dover, N. H., to pass two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Warren S. Sturgis.

Miss Charlotte Barnes will visit with Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James at their home in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Field Bishop left Denmark July 21 for a long tour through Sweden and possibly in Northern Norway. They will probably continue their journey. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax and Mrs. William H. Bradford were last heard from at Nice, France.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell of Middletown are at Curtis Hotel for ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Russell will make their annual visit to Lenox in the Autumn.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Fox Riggs have gone to Seal Harbor, Me., for two months.

Col. and Mrs. Frank M. Rundall and Lionel Rundall have sailed for England after two months in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons have each contributed $100 to the Salem, Mass., fire sufferers' fund.

William H. Chapman of Kansas City, who was hurt two weeks ago while touring in the Berkshires, was discharged from a hospital today and is with Mrs. Chapman at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Greenleaf, who have been visiting in Lenox, have returned to Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Beadleston and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Woodbury of New York, who were at the Curtis Hotel, have motored to the White Mountains.

George G. Haven, Jr., and R. M. Lewis of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Coggswell of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Godfrey of New York, and the Rev. and Mrs. F. Waumsey of New Rochelle are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Arthur W. Swann, who has been with Mrs. John Swann, is now with her father, Arthur G. Sedgwick, at the Nunnery in Stockbridge for the remainder of the season.

Arriving at the Hotel Aspinwall were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sherman, Miss C. A. Sherman, Mrs. Charles R. Fowler, and Mrs. C. W. Cress of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Sprague of Boston, and Mrs. William H. Driggs, Miss N. E. Driggs, and Mrs. A. R. Eddy of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Reynolds, Mrs. L. H. Smith and the Misses Smith, Miss E. B. Ellison, Charles P. White, and H. H. Gordon of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott J. Smith of Islip, L. I., arrived at the Maplewood.

Miss Florence Twitchell of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hunt, and Miss E. W. Greenwood of Brooklyn; A. Heaton Robertson and Miss Mabel Robertson of New Haven, and Mrs. G. S. Dailey and Miss Mabel Dailey of New York are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mrs. James Bailey and family, who have been visiting with Mrs. James S. Bailey at Heaton Hall, have gone to Brooklyn.

Mrs. James Graham Parsons is entertaining Miss Louise Thompson at her villa in Stockbridge.

Mrs. George B. Simmons, who was badly burned at her villa in June, is now able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster were among those who gave luncheons this afternoon.

The Stockbridge Tennis Club has appointed Mrs. Josephine De Gersdorff, Arthur M. Walker, and Ross T. Whistler a committee for the annual tennis tournament opening Aug. 24.

GAY WEEK FOR BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. Warner M. Leeds's Costume Ball One of Many Events.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—The week in the social world here will be an especially busy one. The largest event next to Mrs. Warner M. Leeds's costume ball Friday evening will be a dance given by Dr. and Mrs. Edward E. Dunham of New York, at their Summer home at Seal Harbor. Previous to the dancing Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna will entertain at dinner.

On Saturday Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer will entertain at Chatwold in honor of guests who are to come this week from New York. Thursday evening Mrs. Nicholas L. Anderson will entertain at dinner at her Summer home. Mrs. George A. Draper will give a dinner of eighteen covers on Friday. On Saturday Mrs. W. S. Guernee will entertain at dinner at her home in the Cassatt cottage.

Three prominent Summer residents spoke today in churches and other institutions, including Dr. A. F. Schauffler of New York, at the Y. W. C. A., Prof. Rudolph E. Brunnow of Princeton, at the Y. M. C. A., and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, at the Episcopal Church.

Stanton Leeds of New York is the guest of Warner M. Leeds at Greenway Court.

Margaret Wilson Sings at Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—Miss Margaret Wilson, President Wilson's daughter, was enthusiastically received today in her first appearance in Mount Pocono as a singer. The affair was a musicale given for the benefit of Trinity Church. Miss Wilson sang several solos. Others on the programme were Miss Callire Batten, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Batten of New York, and Miss Marie Stone Langstone of Philadelphia. Miss Wilson will return to Washington in a day or two.

Passengers from Southampton.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the St. Paul from Southampton were:

W. B. Adams, Miss E. L. Alling, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Angle, Miss D. R. Ansell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Appleton, Miss M. M. Argyle, J. T. Bailey, F. Barber, Miss J. Breton, M. W. Bronson, Mrs. M. D. Brown, Miss C. Bushnell, C. F. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curtis, G. Dunrann, M. M. Farley, Phillip Gordon, Miss Helen Hall, L. Hersey, Miss J. B. Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Jackson, Miss Eva Knight, Stanley Mills, Miss Janet Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Page, S. Pentland, C. Rowland, H. E. Salt, A. Stewart, Miss Ellen Sutton, Mrs. B. Taft, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Thompson, Miss A. V. Vernon, Miss M. V. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Weston, G. T. Williams, and Lawrence Wilson.

WOOD FOR LARGER ARMY.

Smallness Compared with European Forces Pointed Out in Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—What a tiny army, when compared with the great armed hosts moving in Europe, is that of the United States is pointed out by Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood in his annual report as Chief of Staff, made public today. The report shows that the actual strength of the army is 4,602 officers and 80,000 enlisted men, scattered over the world. The General declares that to maintain a force within the United States sufficient for even a small expedition and the police work of the day it would be necessary to substantially increase the regular establishment.

Gen. Wood suggested that the regiments be brought up to 100 men per company and that some new regiments be added. He also recommended twelve additional battalions of field artillery. There should also be seven more companies of engineers, he said, and some additional technical troops, as the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama have greatly increased our responsibilities, and adequate garrisons for these possessions can be provided only by reducing the home army.

The General urgently renews his former demand for more guns and ammunition for the field artillery, regular and volunteer, and makes the point that they could not be obtained quickly to meet an emergency because of the length of time required to manufacture them. That, he says, would be fatal to success in time of war.

In Hawaii and Panama, the report says, efforts should be made to complete the forces, construct barracks, and put the army upon a footing of the highest efficiency. The establishment of a secure and sufficient naval base at Guantanamo is said to be of great value in the defense of the Panama Canal.

Measures recommended for adoption include the bill changing the term of enlistment and providing for an adequate reserve, the Militia Pay bill, if it insures the services of the militia whenever asked for by the Federal Government; revision of the articles of war, and the reorganization of the army.

LEOPOLD LYONS A SUICIDE.

Clothing Manufacturer Shoots Himself at Summer Home.

Leopold Lyons of 100th Street and Riverside Drive, a clothing manufacturer at 707 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head at his Summer home at 280 Broadway, Far Rockaway.

Mrs. Lyons found her husband lying dead on the floor when she entered his bedroom at 9 o'clock. A revolver with one empty chamber lay on the floor beside him. Dr. Nammack, Coroner's Physician, was summoned, and found that death had taken place several hours before. No shot had been heard by any one, and the discovery was made by Mrs. Lyons after she had become worried because she received no answer after knocking several times at her husband's door.

Mrs. Lyons, who was hysterical from the shock, told the police that her husband was in good health, that he had said frequently that his business was in good condition, and that no reason existed, so far as she knew, for the suicide.

Mr. Lyons, with his wife and two daughters, had been staying for several weeks at their fine home in Far Rockaway. The body was taken to the Far Rockaway Morgue, and will be sent to the Riverside Drive house after an inquest has been held.

OBJECT TO REGULATIONS.

Importers' Committee Will Present Brief Condemning Consular Plan.

A special committee of the American Importers' Association, U. S. A., Inc., will visit Washington today and formally present a brief to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo objecting to the Consular regulations recently issued in an Executive order by President Wilson.

The brief, which has been prepared by ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel to the association, is an elaborate argument against the enforcement of certain provisions of the new rules, and is reinforced by many authorities that importers believe to be controlling. The brief points out that the provisions of the regulations are contrary to the law, while in some respects they are so vague as to leave the merchant in doubt as to what he is required to do. In other cases they place restrictions upon the importation of merchandise which are almost prohibitive in their effect, and which the brief maintains were not within the intent of Congress in passing the present tariff law.

The brief concludes with the statement that the association's committee will be pleased to confer further with Secretary McAdoo at his convenience. The committee presenting the brief is made up of L. E. B. Craig, York Street Flax Spinning Company; C. A. Streuli of Rusch & Co., I. S. Wolf of I. S. Wolf & Co., Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., and ex-Judge Sharretts and Edward P. Sharretts, counsel for the association.

GAVE SUESSMAN 'YEN SHEE.'

Detectives Think New York Traveling Man Was Drugged.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—Detectives investigating the death here by poison of Harry Suessman, a New York traveling man, are working on the theory that he was lured to a room and drugged for the purpose of robbery and that accidentally an overdose of some drug was given him. Joseph Kaufman, the name given by one of four prisoners in jail, is really Joseph Greenbaum. Greenbaum and the woman who was booked as his wife were married only a week ago. Greenbaum admitted he had served a term in the Elmira Reformatory.

Greenbaum and his wife, as well as Thomas Mullen and Oscar Smith, the other prisoners, now strenuously deny the story of a heroin party which they told to Deputy Coroner Bostwick yesterday morning after first denying that any drugs had been used by any of them. They now insist that no one in the room had any heroin, or used this drug. Instead, they say there was a bottle of yen shee in the room.

Mrs. Greenbaum today said this is "medicine" which Greenbaum concocts to cure the opium habit. She says it consists of a quantity of yen shee (opium ashes) dissolved in port, sherry, or other wine. Physicians say the bottle contained laudanum.

Jumps from Ferryboat, Drowns.

A man supposed to be Samuel Schlos of Wilkes Barre, Penn., jumped from the Jersey Central ferryboat Lakewood as it was leaving the New York shore at the foot of Twenty-third Street at noon yesterday and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. In a coat the man left on the deck was an identification card bearing the address of Louis Schlos, 84 West Ross Street, Wilkes Barre, and asking that he be notified in case of accident. On the card was the address, 17 East Ninety-seventh Street, but the man was not known there. The police have notified the Wilkes Barre authorities.

Woman Falls Into River, Drowns.

Mrs. Mary Considine, 48 years old, of 42 Washington Street, fell from the stringpiece at Pier 6, North River, yesterday, and was drowned. John Kane of 88 Washington Street jumped in and tried to save the woman, but by the time he found her body and brought it to the surface she was dead.

BARON CHASED THE WAITER.

Night Clerk with Title Says He Married Spanish Princess.

Baron Willemoes Godake, who has been employed as night clerk at the Hotel Bonta, 216 West Ninety-fourth Street for several weeks past, was arrested last night at the hotel by Detectives Haley and Galvin and locked up in the West 100th Street Station on the charge of violating the Sullivan law. The Baron would not talk coherently to the police, but it was gathered from his occasional remarks that he attributed his misfortune to the royal family of Spain, to which he says his wife belongs. The Baron says his title is a Spanish one, but that he is a native of the Argentine Republic. He says that when he married a princess of Spain the other members of the royal family persecuted him so that he had to leave the country with his bride.

He came to America three years ago, and atfer meeting with financial reverses, recently was reduced to taking a place as hotel clerk. Of late he has been irritable, according to stories told the police, and has been addicted to such habits as chasing the head waiter about, thratening to thrash the proprietor, and menacing guests of the hotel with his revolver. The police coaxed him out to the sidewalk, disarmed him, and took him to the station last night.

The Almanach de Gotha does not mention any Princess of Spain who married a Baron Godake.

SYMPATHY AS A TONIC.

Mutual Consolation of Invalids Aids Their Recovery.

Some years ago there appeared in the newspapers an open letter in which a suffering and helpless woman asked aid in obtaining a law to permit invalids pronounced incurable after a medical consultation to be put to death painlessly. Naturally, the letter attracted attention and reawakened the old question whether or not physicians were justified in shortening life. It is of interest, then, to note that the writer of the letter now rejoices at the non-fulfillment of her wish. She has lived to experience how much life may hold even in the face of bodily helplessness, and how greatly hope brightens prospects which seem at first so unfavorable.

She tells of having received thousands of letters from all over the world containing messages of sympathy and approbation for her daring attempt to obtain a modification of present-day laws protective of life. Some of these invalids, she says, have since written her of their cure and of their gladness that conservatism and old-fashioned legislation had intervened between themselves and their impatience. One of these correspondents, who was sure that hope was dead for her, and who eagerly desired the "finis" of the chapter, has written of her complete recovery and how much more life now means to her since she has "passed through the shadow of the valley of desolation."

This correspondence has proved, as might well be expected, a stimulant and a tonic to the invalid. She feels not only that her contact with others has given them a renewed interest in life, but also that even her mistaken suggestion of a revolutionary change in law has not been without its good effect, since it has drawn together in bonds of deep human sympathy invalids who felt their helplessness yet were helped by the knowledge of their common lot.

"It was the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin—and kind," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "Probably nothing is more stimulating and genuinely tonic to sufferers, especially those with chronic ailments, than the feeling that in spite of their own helplessness they themselves can still be helpful to others. The Shut-in Society in this country has made life more bearable for many persons who are confined to their rooms or their houses. Nothing disturbs a certain class of patients so much as to be constantly in contact with those who are in good health and strength and whom they can scarcely help but envy.

"To be brought into touch with those for whom they themselves can feel is a precious source of consolation and uplift. Pity is a luxury to be enjoyed, but no human being likes to be pitied or to feel that he is an object of pity. To be conscious of some advantage in one's situation over that of others is of itself an alleviation for many sicknesses."

GEN. J. BETANCOURT DIES.

Cuban Patriot Succumbs in Havana; Also Mgr. Sarbo.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Gen. Julian Betancourt, Cuban patriot, and member of the House of Representatives, died today.

Monsignor Joaquin Sarbo, acting archbishop of Santiago, also died today.

Third Regiment at Camp Fielder.

CAMP FIELDER, N. J., Aug. 2.—With the biggest regiment that has yet graced the State encampment reservation this year, the Third Regiment, with headquarters at Camden, today got down to camp life. Church services took place this morning on the lawn near the Little White House. These services were conducted by Capt. Charles B. Dubell, Chaplain of the regiment. Gov. and Mrs. Fielder, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Miller, and the officers of Gov. Fielder's staff and many house guests attended the services.

To Solve Loading Platform Problem.

Representative architects throughout the city have been asked by Borough President Marks to co-operate with him in solving the present loading platform problem. Their co-operation was asked in a letter which was sent out Saturday. The letter suggests that all architects when designing buildings in the future make arrangements to have the loading platforms inside of the buildings themselves.

George Ricardo Dies in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 2.—George Ricardo of Hackensack, for years a member of the Bergen County Board of Elections, died in Boston early this morning while on his way home from a vacation at Booth Bay Harbor, Me. He was taken ill at the latter place, and his son, George B., went there to bring his father home. Nephritis is said to have been the cause of death. Mr. Ricardo was a retired dealer in agricultural implements. He was the first Commodore of the Hackensack Boat Club. Mr. Ricardo was 72 years old.

Century Run by Moonlight.

Eight members of the Century Road Club of America went on a 101-mile road run by moonlight through Long Island Saturday night. The riders started from Columbus Circle at 7 P. M. Saturday and finished up at Coney Island at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The route was through Islip, Amityville, Bay Shore, Hempstead, and thence to Coney Island. Three hours after finishing at Coney six of the riders started again for another hundred miles over the northern shore route.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
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BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

GEO. L. SLAWSON MARRIES.

Weds Mrs. E. K. Cutter and Gives Surprise—Engaged Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—It became known today that George Lemuel Slawson, member of the New York real estate firm, and Mrs. Edith Kraft Cutter were quietly married in Greenwich Saturday noon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Rudolph Kraft, on Field Point Road. The announcement of the engagement had been made only two weeks previously.

Both are Summer residents of Greenwich, Mrs. Cutter having since her husband's death two years ago lived in her own cottage on Field Point Road. Mr. Slawson, who has been a widower for a year, has a handsome estate in the Ridgewood Park section of the village.

The marriage was a complete surprise. Mr. and Mrs. Slawson are on their honeymoon in an automobile.

SULLIVAN ESTATE TO SUE.

Executors Today Will Seek Receiver for Sullivan & Kraus.

Lawrence Mulligan and Patrick H. Sullivan, executors of the will of Timothy D. Sullivan, will apply to Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court today for a receiver to wind up the affairs of the theatrical firm of Sullivan & Kraus, which consisted of T. D. Sullivan and George J. Kraus, and for an order restraining David Kraus and Fanny Kraus, executors of the estate of George J. Kraus, from collecting any money belonging to the firm.

The property involved consists of a lease of the Dewey Theatre, one-half of the Gotham Theatre and a lease of that property, and 50 per cent. of the stock of the City Theatres Company. It was said it was through the failure of G. J. Kraus to pay the rent of the Circle Theatre that the owner took possession of it.

It is alleged that G. J. Kraus, in the later years of his partnership with Mr. Sullivan, failed to render an accounting of the receipts or to assist in winding up the affairs of the firm. The Sullivan executors assert that no money has been received by the Sullivan estate from the Kraus people since Jan. 31, 1913, except a check for $2,000, and that more than $160,000 is due.

A report of the Industrial Audit Company, attached to the papers, says that many checks, charged to "Big Tim's" account of the books, bear other indorsements than his, and never were deposited to his credit in any of his bank accounts. Many checks, the report says, bear Mr. Sullivan's name in writing that was not his. G. J. Kraus is said to have overdrawn his account with the firm $20,820.

CHARLES H. COOKE DEAD.

Engineer Spent 15 Years in Project of Damming Delaware River.

Charles H. Cooke, 67 years old, a well-known civil and hydraulic engineer, died on Saturday at his home, 355 West Fifty-fifth Street. He was formerly associated with Thomas A. Edison and assisted in the introduction of electric light in many sections of this country. Mr. Cooke was an assistant to Gen. Seymour in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, and for several years was with the Long Island Railroad.

He gave up the last fifteen years of his life to the project of damming the Delaware River in order to obtain power, and shortly before his death had succeeded in inducing British and German capitalists to finance the work. It is claimed that this dam will rival the great dam on the Mississippi. It will cost many millions to complete.

Mr. Cooke is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances T. Cooke.

E. A. Morales, Jr., Editor, Dies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 2.—E. A. Morales, Jr., editor of The Morning Journal, and son of the Panamanian Minister to the United States, died last night of Bright's disease.

Dead in Closet After Fire.

Firemen fighting a fire at 594 Henderson Street, Jersey City, last night, confined it to the upper rooms of the house, where, before the flames were entirely extinguished, they found in a clothes closet the body of Gustav Krenz, burned and smothered to death. The fire is believed to have started in his bedroom. His family was away, and it is thought he stumbled through the smoke into the closet, under the impression that he was making his way into the hall.

William John Ladd.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 2.—William John Ladd of 10 Elston Road, a member of the firm of Sargent & Co., hardware merchants of 94 Centre Street, New York, for sixty years, and author of "Ladd's Discount Book," died this morning of acute dilation of the heart. He was born in New York City and was 71 years old. Mr. Ladd had been a resident of Montclair for eleven years. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Hugh Aikman and Mrs. Herbert Guinn of Brooklyn, and a sister, Mrs. William Sexton of New York.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES WILSON, a retired Lieutenant of the Police Department, died on Saturday at his home, 158 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn. His widow, Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, survives him.

CHARLES HENRY MEYER, a well-known auctioneer and a resident of the Bushwick section of Brooklyn for the last thirty years, is dead at his home, 245 Grove Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany and is survived by his widow, a son, and daughter.

Mrs. MARY L. SMITH, the wife of George Smith, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at her home, 4,651 Kimball Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., in her seventy-first year.

JOSEPH KELLS, a member of the State Engineering Corps, died on Saturday at his home, 1,472 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-sixth year. He was a member of the Long Island Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BECKMAN.—July 30, 887 Forest Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Beckman, a son.

FIERST.—July 29, 912 Tiffany St., to Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Fierst, a son.

FRIEDMANN.—Aug. 1, 1,008 Garrison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Friedmann, a son.

NEWMAN.—July 26, 568 9th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Newman, a son.

RAPAPORT.—July 27, 625 West 156th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rapaport, a daughter.

SMITH.—July 29, 3,544 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe Smith, a son.

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Engaged.

AARONS—ROTHSCHILD.—Carrye F. Rothschild to Chapman Aarons.

ADELSON—JACOBS.—Gertrude Jacobs to Samuel C. Adelson.

BAER—LOEB.—Carrye Loeb to Dave Baer.

ELKINS—PHILLIPS.—Marie Phillipps to Joseph J. Elkins.

FIRMAN—POLICEK.—Edith Policek to Murray F. Firman.

FLADEN—LEVIN.—Sarah Levin to Dr. Max M. Fladen.

FORMA—ROSENBAUM.—Rosalind Rosenbaum to David Forma.

FRIEDLAND—FRIGAND.—Sadie Frigand to Dr. Sol L. Friedland.

GOLDSTEIN—NALIB.—Ida Nalib to Irwing Goldstein.

GREASON—KUNOLD.—Elsa C. Kunold to Samuel L. Greason.

HALPERIN—GILBERT.—Fannie L. Gilbert to M. S. Halperin.

HARRIS—LIEDEKER.—Bertha J. Liedeker to Aaron Harris.

HORTON—ASCHER.—Lillian M. Ascher to Harris Horton.

JOHNSON—NORTHROP.—Fannie A. Northrop to Gilbert H. Johnson.

JORDAN—GROSSMAN.—Ruby H. Grossman to Alfred R. Jordan.

KESSLER—SHAPIRO.—Mary Shapiro to David Kessler.

KLEINMAN—GOTTLIEB.—Ray Gottlieb to Rudy Kleinman.

KRULEWITCH—SCHWEITZER.—Ruth Schweitzer to William H. Krulewitch.

LEVY—GLANTZ.—Mollie Glantz to Edward E. Levy.

PLAPINGER—WACHNER.—Grace Wachner to Harry Plapinger.

SEAMAN—FRANK.—Esther Frank to Robert B. Seaman.

SMITH—HARTMAN.—Mabel A. Hartmann to Joseph E. Smith, Jr.

Married.

AMDUR—BAREND.—Aug. 2, Amelia M. Barend to Maurice Amdur.

BARRETT—FRIER.—July 28, Edith G. Frier to Earle Barrett.

DREW—McVEY.—July 25, Lucile McVey to Sidney Drew.

WOODWARD—COMLEY.—July 25, Lillian C. Comley to William L. Woodward.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—On Aug. 2, age 13 months, Rhoda, beloved daughter of Joseph and Dora, (nee Leverson.) Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Monday, Aug. 3, at 11 A. M.

ALLEN.—Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with deep regret we announce the death of Brother Frederick L. Allen. You are hereby requested to attend Masonic funeral services from Winterbottom's Funeral Parlor, 75 West 47th St., Manhattan, on Monday, Aug. 3, 1914, at 8 P. M.
IRVIN H. KAUFMAN, Master.
W. E. MARTIN, Secretary.

APPLETON.—Walter Frederick, M. D., of Passaic, N. J., July 30, 1914, at White Haven, Penn., age 35.

BEARDSLEY.—At Greenwich, Conn., on July 31, 1914, Gladys Lindstedt Beardsley, daughter of Lucy Kent Linstedt and the late Dr. William E. Linstedt, aged 22 years. Funeral private. New Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

BEARE.—On Aug. 1, 1914, William R. Beare, husband of Helen A. Stout. Services, Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 Eighth Av., near 21st St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Members and associates of John A. Dix Post invited.

BOYD.—Elizabeth E. G. Dorothy Bulmer Boyd, beloved wife of Dr. William Ballantine Boyd and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Bulmer, Moncton, N. B., Canada. Funeral notice hereafter. Montreal and Moncton papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, 1914, Edward L. Clark. Funeral services at his late home, 12A Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Tuesday afternoon at Louden Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

CLARKE.—George Hyde Clarke, beloved husband of Mary Gale Carter Clarke, at Hyde Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 1, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral from Christ Church, Cooperstown, Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 11:30.

CLARKE.—At Linden, N. J., Aug. 1, 1914, Maria E., widow of Linus L. Clarke, aged 92 years. Funeral services will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock at her late home, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William C. Hill, Wood Av., Linden, N. J.

COOKE.—Entered into life eternal, Saturday, Aug. 1, Charles H. Cooke, beloved husband of Frances T. Funeral services St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Monday, 4 P. M. Interment on Tuesday at Milford, Penn.

DONLON.—On Aug. 1, at her residence, 172 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Mary Farrell and Peter Donlon. Only and beloved sister of Annie R. Donlon. Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

DU BOIS.—At her residence, Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, Susan Rathbone Porter, widow of George W. Du Bois, in her 62d year. Notice of funeral later. Kindly omit flowers. Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

ECKEL.—At Venice, Italy, on July 7, 1914, Philip Eckel, husband of Harriet Jordan, in his 28th year. Funeral services will be held at Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock.

ELY.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at his late residence, Meadowburn Farm, New Milford, N. Y., after a long illness, Alfred Ely, eldest and only surviving son of the late Alfred Brewster Ely of Boston, Mass. Funeral services at Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Erie Ferry, West 23d St., 9:10 A. M., Jersey City, 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 4. Special car attached to this train returning from Warwick, 4:05 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ELY.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announce with deep regret the death of Alfred Ely, an old and highly esteemed life member.
FREDERICK CHANDLER SEABURY, Governor.
CHANDLER SMITH, Secretary.

FORST.—Mrs. Frances S., Sunday, at her residence, 46 West 48th St. Notice of funeral later. Kindly omit flowers.

HOFFMAN.—Entered into rest at Lynbrook, L. I., Aug. 1, Frederick Hoffman, son of the late George and Mary Hoffman and father of Isabel Hoffman, in his 53d year. Funeral services at Fresh Pond Crematory, Middle Village, L. I., Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M.

HOLBROOK.—Suddenly, at Titusville, Penn., Sunday, Aug. 2, Curtis McKinney Holbrook, only child of Elliott H. and the late Charlotte McKinney Holbrook. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOOPER.—Franklin W. Hooper, Walpole, N. H., Aug. 1, suddenly. Funeral Unitarian Church, Walpole, N. H., Tuesday, 4 P. M. Persons coming from New York detrain at Westminster, Vt.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF THE SWISS LEGATION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

According to decrees of the Swiss Federal Council, dated Nov. 22, 1912, and Jan. 7, 1913, all Swiss enlisted in the "Auszug and Landwehr" and resident in the United States, are required to notify the Legation at Washington and to send in their "Dienstbuechlein."

THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF SWITZERLAND.
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Died.

HUTTON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 1, 1914, at Pownal, Vt., Sibyl Cady Hutton, age 33, wife of Dr. Robert L. Hutton and daughter of Mrs. William G. Cady.

LADD.—Suddenly, Aug. 2, at his home, 10 Elston Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., William J. Ladd. Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Upper Montclair, 3:15 P. M., Tuesday, Aug. 4. Conveyances will meet 1:25 (23d St.), 1:45 (Chambers St.) Erie Railway train. Interment private, Wednesday, Fairview Cemetery, Staten Island.

LEWIS.—Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, Rev. William G. W. Lewis, in his 89th year. Funeral service at 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 4, 3 o'clock. Interment Malone, N. Y. Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.

LYONS.—Suddenly, on Aug. 2, at his late residence, 280 Broadway, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Lep Lyons, in his 50th year, beloved husband of Nettie Lyons and devoted father of Adrienne Liberman and Rosalie Lyons. Funeral services at Union Fields Cemetery, Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

MORRIS.—Charles L., Saturday, Aug. 1, at his residence, 718 West 178th St. Funeral Monticello, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 2:30 P. M.

PULSCHEN.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, Matilda A. Pulschen, beloved mother of Louise A. Pulschen. Funeral service at residence, 49 Medow Lane, Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

RHUE.—On July 31, 1914, Frank A., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. Prayers at his home, 161 East Elm St., Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment at Salem, Mass., 10 A. M. Tuesday. Boston papers please copy.

TERRETT.—Entered into rest Sunday, Aug. 2, at her late residence, Woodside, L. I., Anna Virginia Crean, beloved wife of Horatio Nelson Terrett, in the 59th year of her age. Funeral service Wednesday, Aug. 5, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Woodside, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

VICTOR.—On Aug. 1, Caroline, beloved mother of Leon, Ray, and Maurice. Funeral from her late residence, 914 Simpson St., Bronx, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 10 A. M.

WADDELL.—Rev. Dr. John M. Waddell of 44 Morningside Drive, New York City, passed away at Wernersville, Penn., on Friday evening, July 31, after an illness of over four months. He was a member of the Presbytery of New York for many years, also of the Ministerial Association. During his career as pastor his charges were in the Middle West. He is survived by a wife and three sons. He will be laid to rest at his birthplace, Wheeling, W. Va.

WRIGHT.—On July 31, 1914, at St. Davids, Penn., in her 83d year, Cornelia Elizabeth Wright, widow of George William Wright and daughter of the late Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, D. D., and Caroline M. Boardman Schroeder. Funeral at New Milford, Conn., Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

BRODHEAD.—Edward, 1,955 Hunt Av., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

BURKE.—Bridget, 211 East 95th St., Aug 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CARLAND.—Mary, 687 Lexington Av., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

DE SEVRIN.—Oscar, 505 West 46th St., July 31.

DONOHUE.—Bridget, 901 1st Av., July 31, aged 72.

DORIS.—Mary B., 201 2d Av., July 31, aged 41.

DORSEY.—Hugh B., 72 East 96th St., July 31. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

FINNERSON.—Catherine, 62 West 127th St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FLEMING.—Ellen, 2,250 Webster Av., Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FOX.—Patrick, 261 East 201st St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GEISMANN.—Pauline, 298 East 158th St., July 30.

HARRISON.—E. W., 241 West 23d St., Aug. 1, aged 60.

KLENKE.—Alfred F., 218 9th Av., Aug 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

McENTEE.—Philip, 418 West 37th St., Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MAKUSKIA.—Johanna, 1,643 3d Av., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MORTON.—Annie F., 514 East 88th St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHLUTER.—Frederick J., 688 9th Av., July 31.

TANZER.—Albert, 1,270 Amsterdam Av., July 29.

TONER.—The Rev. Laurence T., 985 Jackson Av., July 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TUERK.—Pauline, 207 Dyckman St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WAKELING.—Anna M., 1,156 Stebbins Av., July 31, aged 52. Services today, 8 P. M.

WALSH.—Ann, 1,269 1st Av., Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BARRY.—William, 520 52d St., Aug. 1.

BRINS.—Amelia E., 1,345 Bergen St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 8 P. M.

BYRNE.—Phillip J., 751 Halsey St., Aug. 1. Funeral notice later.

CAREW.—Elizabeth, 1,460 Bedford Av., July 31, aged 78. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUMMINGS.—Kate, 562 Jerome St., Aug. 1, aged 80. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HUTSCHENREUTHER.—Clara, 200 Powers St., July 31.

KAISER.—Louis, 1,414 Cortelyou St., Aug. 1, aged 30. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

VOSSELER.—Henrietta, 10 Pilling St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 8 P. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

JAEGER.—Valentine, 86 Zabriskie St., Jersey City, July 31, aged 77. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

KUNZ.—Philip, 19 Nelson Av., Hoboken, Aug. 1, aged 63. Services today, 8 P. M.

THIERY.—Hattie, 103 Hancock Av., Jersey City, July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

GREENFIELD.—Ignatz, 187 Bay 20th St., Bath Beach, Aug. 1, aged 70.

In Memoriam.

COSGROVE.—Mass, Church Our Lady of Guadaloupe, Brooklyn, today, 3 P. M.

DE COURSEY.—Dennis, in memory of; died Aug. 3, 1909.

DEMPSEY.—James, in memory of; died Aug. 3, 1911.

FRIEL.—John, mass, Holy Name Church, Prospect and 9th Av., today, 9 A. M.

GANNON.—James, Jr., in memory of; died Aug. 3, 1913.

KLEIN.—Benedict A., unveiling of monument, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—John, Mass, Church of St. Agnes, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

TAAFFE.—William T., in memory of; died Aug. 6, 1912.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In plain truth, conditions never before paralleled came about in the financial world last week as a result of the war situation in Europe. Events moved with appalling rapidity, and our markets, like those of the other great financial centres, had to adopt measures of protection against the complete breakdown of the credit system in Europe. The decision reached on Friday morning to close the New York Stock Exchange, followed as this speedily was by similar action by the Governors of other Stock Exchanges throughout the country, as well as by the cotton and coffee markets, and the steps taken to facilitate the issuance of additional national bank circulation under the terms of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, were the chief outward manifestations of the protective measures adopted. The closing of the Exchange was decided upon after a violent fall in prices, which for the fifty most active stocks averaged 8¾ points for the week which intervened between the sending of Austria's ultimatum to Servia and the suspension of trading here. All the other great financial centres had ceased some days earlier to perform their normal functions.

Immediately affected as they were by the untoward course of events in Europe, the English and Continental money markets came to a standstill, as a result of which the international exchanges were demoralized to an extent never before witnessed. Credit transfers between this market and those of Europe became impossible. Exchange fluctuated not by fractions, but by changes of as much as 5 or 10 per cent. between transactions, the rise in sterling cables to 6.75 being typical of the collapse of the usual machinery for the handling of international payments. Gold was taken in great volume despite heavy premiums for war insurance, and so long as the Stock Exchange here was open Europe continued to pour in securities, through the sale of which credits were established by means of which gold was taken for export. Canada as well as Europe joined in the drafts on this market with the result that the previous week's surplus reserve of more than $26,000,000 was converted into a deficit of more than $17,400,000. Bank rates all over Europe were advanced, the Bank of England increasing its rate from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. on Thursday, to 8 per cent. on Friday, and to 10 per cent. on Saturday. But discount rates meant very little, for discount business practically ceased. A state of war so far as international finance is concerned descended upon Europe, and all precedents were set at naught. It is hardly necessary to cite still other facts to bear out the general statement that complete demoralization seized Europe, and that our own market inevitably felt the effects in a manner which made it essential to take measures to meet the altogether extraordinary situation.

We can calmly do what we have to do to meet these conditions, conscious of the fact that nothing for which America is responsible has brought about the situation with which our bankers, our security holders, and our business men have to deal. Conscious as we have every reason to be also that our own situation is very sound, we can rely with all the greater confidence upon the effectiveness of the precautionary measures which we have to take and upon the certainty of our being able to restore normal conditions so far as our own operations are concerned so soon as the acuteness of the European situation lessens sufficiently to make it desirable to forego the extraordinary precautions which the present situation calls for.

Events which so completely disarrange all the ordinary processes of the money and security markets cannot but have evil effects, but if all Europe is to be at war there will be opportunities for the only one of the great industrial nations which will be at peace. The trade which is built up upon the extreme necessities of other countries is not the normal growth which is desired, albeit it may stimulate the business of the country retaining its ability to produce to its full capacity. It would be futile to ignore the enormous losses which a conflict throughout Europe would involve. Enormous losses, indeed, have already been suffered, but they are the losses of disorganization and not the losses of destruction, which latter will be well-nigh incalculable in the event of a struggle of any duration among the great powers of Europe. The whole world would lose by such a struggle, and the most that can truly be said is that our own loss would be very small indeed compared with those of other countries actually involved in the struggle. Possibly, eventually, opportunities will be ours which would not have been ours had the present situation in Europe not developed, but those opportunities will be purchased by the world at large at such cost that humanity stands aghast at the thought of it.

One of the practical problems which the unheard-of situation in Europe had brought about was met by the suspension of trading on the Stock Exchange. Another problem remains to be dealt with in the continued and very heavy outflow of gold. In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that the barriers which have been set up against the gold movement to Europe do not apply to the gold export movement which is under way to Canada, and it seems necessary to prevent a further drain upon our resources, which would detract from our own strength and do nothing but add to the great quantity of gold already poured into the abyss of demoralized Europe. One need not have regret that the American market finds it necessary to adopt measures of protection against the inroads which Europe, in the frenzy of a war scare such as never before seized the world, has been making upon our resources. Means which could have been taken, which are now perhaps about to be taken, could have checked the gold export movement without the necessity of resorting to the closing of our stock market, and it is a pity that that could not have been kept open. The decision of the exchange to close served undoubtedly, however, to bring important relief, and that step was no doubt fully justified by the results which it produced. If we existed in a world of our own, we could observe at a distance awful happenings in Europe without immediate concern in respect to our material resources, even though appalled at the thought of a struggle which even now seems unthinkable. But the world is united financially, commercially, and industrially as it never was united before. The closeness of the relations existing among nations makes the concern of one more than it has ever been in the past the concern of all. That being so, we are merely bowing to the inevitable if conditions not at all of our own making force upon us steps which we would feel humiliated in taking if they were taken as a result of our own misdeeds.

The fact of it is, however, that very seldom, if ever, in the past have underlying conditions been sounder in this country than they have lately been. There were conditions which called for readjustment, but many of those readjustments were well-nigh completed, and we seemed in a position from which we could with a great deal of assurance move forward to the attainment of greater results commercially and industrially than we had ever before attained. Indeed, had not our underlying conditions been very sound we would have suffered very much more than we did last week by the appalling catastrophe which overhung Europe. It is a time for prayerful courage and not for vain boasting or for taking satisfaction in such incidental advantages as may accrue to our own country. Is such a war the price which is to be paid for the restoration of a more moral, a more human spirit in the attitude of man to man, which finds reflection in the exercise of political power? The world is too much with us, and such a scene as seems about to be enacted before our eyes in Europe serves possibly as a warning that a too material civilization fails utterly at the time of its supreme test. Such considerations are far less remote than they may at first thought seem to be from the economic well-being of a country. What the world has passed through, for all the world has shared in the upheaval in Europe this past week, may well serve to impress upon a nation that the setting up of man against man is the most costly of all ways of dealing with human problems.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
July 27	2 @2½	2¼	3 @3½	3½@3¾	4¼@4½
July 28	2¼@3½	2¼	3½@3¾	4 @4¼	4½@4¾
July 29	3½@5	5	4	4¼	5¼@5½
July 30	5 @6	6	5 @6	6	6
July 31	6 @10	6	6	6	6
Week's Range—					
High	10	6	6	6	6
Low	2	2¼	3	3½	4¼
Same Week Last Year—					
High	2½	2½	4	5	6
Low	2	2¼	3½	4¾	4¾
Year to Date—					
High	10	6	6	6	6
Low	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2¾
Same Period Last Year—					
High	7	5¾	6½	6	6
Low	2	1⅞	3¼	3½	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
July 27	4	4	4	3¼
July 28	4	4 @4½	4	3½
July 29	4	4¾@5	4	4
July 30	5	5	4	4
July 31	5	5	4	4
Aug. 1	5	5	4	4

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	10	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of France	4½	July 30, 1914
Bank of Germany	6	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Belgium	6	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	July 31, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	3½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	July 30, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	6	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Bengal	3	July 9, 1914
Bank of Bombay	3	June 25, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Close.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
July 27	$4.91	$4.89	$4.91	....	$4.94
July 28	4.92	4.90	4.92	....	4.95
July 29	4.96	4.90	4.90	....	4.95
July 30	5.03	4.92½	5.03	....	5.20
July 31	6.00	6.00	6.00	....	6.75
Aug. 1	6.00	6.00	6.00	....	6.25
Week's range—					
High		6.00		....	6.75
Low		4.89		....	4.94
Same week last year—					
High		4.8685		4.8340	4.8730
Low		4.8650		4.8310	4.8690
From Jan. 1—					
High		6.00		4.8650	6.75
Low		4.8535		4.82	4.8555
Same Period Last Year—					
High		4.88		4.8380	4.8870
Low		4.8570		4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 27	Par	*20c	*15c	*45c
July 28	Par	*15c	*15c	*60c
July 29	Par	*20c	*25c	*30c
July 30	Par	*25c	*25c	*30c
July 31	Par	*35c	*30c	*30c
Aug. 1	Par	*35c	*45c	*30c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F.	Paris. C.	Berlin. M.	Berlin. Pf.	Gold Premium. Madrid.	Gold Premium. Lisbon.
July 27	25	15½	20	51	3.65	14.00
July 28	..	..	20	52½	3.65	15.00
July 29	25	05	20	61	3.50	16.00
July 30	25	05	20	62	3.20	17.00
July 31	25	05	20	62	3.20	17.00
Aug. 1	25	05	20	62	3.20	17.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s.	Gold Bars. d.	American Eagles. s.	American Eagles. d.	Bar Silver. d.
July 27	77	9	76	4½	24 3-16
July 28	77	9	76	4½	24 7-16
July 29	77	9	76	4½	24½
July 30	77	9	76	4½	23¾
July 31	77	9	76	4½	23¾
Aug. 1	77	9	76	4½	23¾

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
July 27	72¼	78f 10c	74	83
July 28	71⅝	77f 25c	72	81
July 29	71	77f 25c	72	80
July 30	69½	77f 25c	72	79

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BIGELOW & COMPANY TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND INVESTORS

Below is a copy of the official statement issued to the members of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms, at a special meeting held August 1st:

STATEMENT OF
ASSOCIATION OF PARTNERS OF STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS

The wise action of the Board of Governors in closing the New York Stock Exchange at this time protects American interests and restricts the withdrawal of gold from Europe.

We, therefore, strongly urge our members and all those who deal in securities to follow the purpose of the Governors of the Exchange in limiting stock operations at a time of alarm. The exigencies of the situation necessarily will require transactions in adjusting accounts. In closing the Stock Exchange, obviously it was the intent that trading should not be transferred elsewhere, and it is therefore incumbent upon our firms, in loyalty to the welfare of our clients as well as the Exchange, to carry out this intention in good faith, restricting transactions in both listed and unlisted securities as much as possible and confining operations as must occur for direct clients to private transactions, so that the dealings and prices made under stress shall not tend to establish a market. It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules governing so exceptional an occasion as that which has arisen, but your Board of Governors earnestly hope that the members of the Association will observe with the utmost faith the purpose for which the Stock Exchange was closed.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • •

We are heartily in accord with the spirit of this statement, and take this opportunity of making the fact known to our correspondents and customers. We strongly urge them to adhere strictly to its provisions, particularly in any dealings in which our co-operation is required, during this regrettable period.

Thanking you in anticipation of your fullest assistance, we remain,
Very truly yours,

BIGELOW & COMPANY,
Bankers
49 Wall St. New York

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President
Beverly Chew, Vice President
Edwin F. Rorebeck, 2d Vice President

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New York Curb
25 Broad Street, New York City

TO THE HOLDERS OF

International & Great Northern Railway Company 5% Notes due August 1, 1914:

The Undersigned, acting in the interests of the holders of a majority in amount of the Notes, have agreed on a basis for the extension thereof for 2½ years at 6%, full information in regard to which is embodied in a circular copies of which may be obtained at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
Of Redmond & Company.
A. J. HEMPHILL,
President, Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
President, The Equitable Trust Company of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Of J. & W. Seligman & Company.
BENJAMIN STRONG, JR.
President, Bankers Trust Company.
S. H. VOORHEES,
Agent, The Royal Bank of Canada.
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS,
Of Middendorf, Williams & Co.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Co.

To Holders of Gold Bonds of 1917, (4% Collateral Trust) Series "A" and Series "B"

Default having occurred in the payment of the August first coupon on the above bonds, it is essential, in order that the interests of the holders may be adequately protected, that they promptly deposit their bonds in negotiable form, accompanied by the August 1, 1914, coupon, and all unmatured coupons, with the Union Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Protective Committee, at its office, No. 80 Broadway, New York. The Depositary will issue Certificates of Deposit under an Agreement now in course of completion and which will be filed with the Depositary on August 5, 1914. Copies of such agreement may be obtained from the Depositary on and after that date.

Application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange, in due course, for the listing of Certificates of Deposit for Series "A" bonds.

Dated, New York, August 3rd, 1914.

L. C. KRAUTHOFF, Counsel.
G. K. B. WADE, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Chairman,
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The closing of the Stock Exchange has made it difficult for investors to either add to or dispose of their holdings, but we are now prepared to handle buying or selling orders for listed securities on a net cash basis.

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To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of Preferred and Common Stock of the CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement dated September 1, 1909:

You are hereby notified that the above-mentioned Voting Trust Agreement, by the terms thereof, will terminate on September 1, 1914, and that on or after that date said Stock Trust Certificates may be exchanged for corresponding Certificates of Stock of said Railroad Company. Exchanges will be made in the City of New York, at the temporary offices at No. 21 Broad Street of J. P. Morgan & Co., who will act as Agents for the Voting Trustees in effecting such exchange. Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received. Pending the preparation of the proper Stock Certificates, suitable receipts will be issued for the Stock Trust Certificates surrendered.

GEORGE F. BAKER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Surviving Voting Trustees.

New York, August 1, 1914.

New York, August 1, 1914.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of Preferred and Common Stock of the CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement dated September 1, 1909, which by its terms expires September 1, 1914:

On and after September 1, 1914, at our temporary office, No. 21 Broad Street, New York, we will receive the above-mentioned Stock Trust Certificates, and on that date we shall be prepared to begin the delivery of Stock Certificates of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, in exchange for said Stock Trust Certificates duly surrendered for exchange. Pending the preparation of the Stock Certificates, suitable temporary receipts will be issued.

Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received.

Holders transmitting Stock Trust Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish the Stock Certificates sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING THE SIX PER CENT. FIVE-YEAR COLLATERAL GOLD NOTES OF THE

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1912

Notice is hereby given that the Committee under the agreement dated August 15, 1912, for the deposit of the above-mentioned Notes has, pursuant to the terms of Article Fourth of said agreement, extended the period in said Article Fourth specified as the period within which depositors of said Notes under said agreement will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or plan of reorganization of the Company, or to the return of the deposited Notes, for a further period of one year from August 15, 1914, and that such further period of one year from August 15, 1914, has been fixed as the period within which such depositors of said Notes will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan of reorganization, or to the return of the deposited Notes.

Dated, July 27, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
SAMUEL L. FULLER,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
Committee.

We negotiate while the New York Stock Exchange is closed.
CASH PURCHASES OR SALES
of its active securities.
O. J. Merkel, 46 Wall St.
Telephones: John 1021, 1845, 5104.

WILL BUY
New York listed dividend-paying stocks. L 122 Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of The Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on the 3d day of August, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering, voting, and acting upon the following matters, namely:

1. The approval and ratification of a proposed agreement between this Company, the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, granting and demising to St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, the right and estate of using, jointly and equally with this Company, that portion of its railroad from Alexandria to Mile Post 9, or from Ferriday, by way of Addis, to said Mile Post 9, together with the right to purchase that portion of the line of this Company between the town of Ferriday, in the State of Louisiana, and the town of Addis in said State.
2. The approval and ratification of a proposed agreement between this Company, the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, The Trans-Mississippi Terminal Company, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, providing for the use by this Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company of the terminals and property of The Trans-Mississippi Terminal Company.
3. The approval and authorization of the guaranty by this Company, jointly and severally with St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, of all First Mortgage Bonds which may be issued from time to time by The Trans-Mississippi Terminal Company, not exceeding $7,500,000, face amount.
4. The approval and ratification of the sale by this Company, at par, of $50,000 par value of the Capital Stock of The Trans-Mississippi Terminal Company, being one-half of the total authorized and outstanding stock of said Company.
5. The approval and authorization of a lease by this Company to the Trans-Mississippi Terminal Company of all the present terminal property and facilities of this Company in the City of New Orleans, including all the rights, privileges, and franchises, tracks, buildings, and warehouses and also all property of this Company on the west bank of the Mississippi River opposite the City of New Orleans, also the transfer boats of this Company and all of its property at Gouldsboro, Gretna, and Westwego, including elevators, docks, and wharves, also the main line tracks and right-of-way of this Company from the west bank of the Mississippi River opposite the City of New Orleans to Mile Post 9, also the assignment to said Terminal Company of all the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to this Company by any and all ordinances by the City of New Orleans and by any and all resolutions of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, the considerations of said lease and assignment to be fixed by the respective officers of this Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.
6. The approval and ratification of all action heretofore taken by the Board of Directors and by the officers of this Company in the premises, and the approval of any and all further action which may be necessary and proper.
7. Such other matters and things as may lawfully come before said special meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock of the Company will be closed for the purpose of the Special Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of July, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 4th day of August, 1914. By order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
C. W. VEITCH, Secretary.

New York, July 24, 1914.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AUTO PEDAL PAD CO., INC., will be held at 794 7th Av., N. Y. C., on Monday, August 17, 1914, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of election of officers, Directors, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

G. THOMAS YOUNG, Sec'y.

August 3d, 1914.

Apartments for rent at all prices in the Real Estate Directory with next Sunday's New York Times.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Convention Report in Book Form.

The official report of the National Foreign Trade Convention, which was held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, on May 27 and 28, has been issued in book form. In the contents are the preambles and resolutions adopted at the convention, together with the speeches made by Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Senator Burton, Senator Ransdell, and others. Copies of the report may be obtained from Secretary E. V. Douglass, 66 Broadway.

* * *

Raw Silk Markets Unsettled.

Latest cables from Yokohama say that there is a fair demand for the lower grades of raw silk there, that prices are very irregular, and that the market is largely under the influence of war reports. The Canton market is also depressed by war news, according to reports received by A. P. Villa & Bros., and it is very hard to obtain firm orders there. The Shanghai market is very quiet, demand being almost entirely lacking. The Italian market reports weakness under the disturbing influence of the political unrest, while in this city business is limited to hand-to-mouth purchases as the silk is needed.

* * *

Our Shoe Exports to Europe.

American exporters of shoes do not view with satisfaction the European conflict, despite the business possibilities contained in a recent statement in the French Senate to the effect that that country's supply of shoes for its soldiers was inadequate. In the month of May this year France took from this country 4,792 pairs of shoes, valued at $16,144. In the same period Germany took 11,200 pairs, valued at $30,126, while the United Kingdom received 46,599 pairs of our shoes, valued at $115,331. May shoe exports to all other European countries totaled 29,372 pairs, which were valued at $80,689. For the eleven months ending May 31, total exports of American shoes to Europe were valued in the neighborhood of $4,250,000. In that period the quantities taken by the various countries, and their values, were: France, 96,[illegible] pairs, $315,290; Germany, 500,366 pairs, $1,347,104; United Kingdom, 368,046 pairs, $1,160,[illegible], and other European countries, 517,968 pairs, $1,[illegible].

* * *

Claflin to Have Fall Sale.

Under the direction of Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, receivers, the H. B. Claflin Company will offer at a special sale, which begins a week from today, stocks of Fall and Winter goods in all the departments of the Worth Street establishment excepting flannels and blankets. Radical reductions in price will be made on the merchandise offered, and the selling terms will be the same as those which governed former sales. All orders previously taken will be promptly filled. According to an executive of the company, the coming sale is expected to be as successful in every way as the sale of Summer goods which was recently held. In that sale seasonable merchandise in several departments was entirely closed out.

* * *

Burlap Buying Was Good.

There was active buying of burlap in this market last week, lightweight merchandise of this kind having been especially active. Stocks are now in a somewhat depleted condition here, both on light and heavy goods, and prices are moving upward. A large part of the buying was done by the bag manufacturers. The possible needs of the warring nations and the transportation problems facing the exporters in the primary markets lead to the belief here that prices will jump sharply in the not distant future, and the prevailing high rate of exchange is expected further to advance selling prices. There is some belief here that jute values will crumble under the influence of the war, as the speculators, unable to raise money enough to carry their holdings, may be forced to dispose of them.

* * *

To Foster Philippine Coffee.

There is a movement on foot to make a more serious attempt to restore the coffee industry of the Philippine Islands than has been made heretofore. The Bureau of Agriculture has for ten years maintained a station at Lipa, at which limited experiments have been made with different kinds of coffee to discover one that would withstand or escape the ravages of the germ of the coffee plague, but none has yet been found. When it flourished in the Philippines the coffee industry centre was in the municipality of Lipa, Province of Batangas. At one time coffee was a leading export of the islands. In 1883 the value of the exports of coffee was $1,237,105, or more than 7 per cent. of the total exports of the islands. The year following, however, the coffee plague began its ravages, and the industry gradually fell off, until by 1891 it disappeared altogether. Since that time the industry has been no more than a memory.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 27	93¾	92¼	95⅝	94⅛
July 28	1.00	92½	..	..
July 29	1.00	96⅞	..	..
July 30	1.04	1.02¾	..	..
July 31	1.00¼	97¾	..	..
Aug. 1	96	95¾	98⅝	96⅝
Week's range	1.04	92¼	98⅝	94⅛

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87⅝	[illegible]
July 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	92⅜	88⅞	95¾	85⅝
July 29	90½	88	91¼	87⅝	94¾	91
July 30	97	92	97	91	1.00	94
July 31	91	88	92	88	96	91½
Aug. 1	88	88½	91⅝	90	97¾	95
Week's range	97	83¾	97	83¼	1.00	85¾

CORN.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 27	73¾	73	70½	69½	60⅝	59⅝
July 28	74½	72½	71⅝	69⅝	62	59⅝
July 29	74⅝	73⅝	72¼	70⅝	62¼	60⅝
July 30	75⅝	74⅝	74	72½	63⅝	62¼
July 31	74½	71	73	69½	64⅝	60
Aug. 1	71½	69⅝	63⅝	60	65⅝	63¼
Week's range	75⅝	69⅝	74	60	65⅝	59⅝

OATS.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 27	36⅝	35⅞	36¼	35⅝	37⅞	37
July 28	37	35⅝	36⅝	35¼	38⅞	36⅝
July 29	36⅝	35⅞	37	36¼	39¼	37⅝
July 30	37⅞	36⅝	38⅜	37	40⅝	39
July 31	36⅞	34½	37⅞	35⅝	39⅞	37⅝
Aug. 1	37½	36	39⅝	38	42	40⅝
Week's range	37⅞	34½	39⅝	35¼	42	36⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 27	10.05	9.90	10.10	10.05
July 28	10.27	10.02	11.35	11.10
July 29	10.32	10.15	10.37	10.12
July 30	10.32	10.15	10.42	10.25
July 31	10.20	9.60	10.30	9.72
Aug. 1	9.85	9.70	9.97	9.85
Week's range	10.32	9.60	11.35	9.72

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 27	11.95	11.90	11.47	11.42
July 28	12.07	11.95	11.57	11.45
July 29	12.10	11.87	11.65	11.40
July 30	12.07	11.97	11.65	11.37
July 31	12.05	11.50	11.50	11.07
Aug. 1	11.92	11.85	11.37	11.32
Week's range	12.10	11.50	11.65	11.32

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 27	20.55	20.40
July 28	20.92	20.62
July 29	21.00	20.50
July 30	20.95	20.70
July 31	20.75	20.00
Aug. 1	20.40	20.20
Week's range	21.00	20.00

COTTON.

	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 27	12.19	12.05	12.22	11.94	12.41	12.16
July 28	12.10	11.74	12.17	11.83	12.25	12.03
July 29	11.94	11.60	11.98	11.66	12.17	11.91
July 30	11.50	11.10	11.80	11.15	11.99	11.45
July 31	11.65	11.05	11.17	9.50	11.50	9.50
Aug. 1	Exchange closed.					
Wk's rge.	12.19	11.05	12.22	9.50	12.41	9.50

Einstein-Wolff Company

and affiliated concerns are now holding their third annual

Pre-Inventory Trade Sale

of the following seasonable merchandise

EMBROIDERIES
on Voiles, Crepes and Fancy Cloths.
LACES
including Orientals in all widths.
NECKWEAR
Rufflings, Pleatings, Collars in smart new styles.
HANDKERCHIEFS
foreign and domestic, plain and initialed in immense assortment.

Notable Values in All These Lines

EINSTEIN-WOLFF BUILDING
Broadway, Cor. 25th Street, Opp. Madison Square.

By ORDER OF THE RECEIVERS

SALE of FALL GOODS

Summer Goods having been closed out, radical reductions will be made in Fall and Winter Goods throughout all Departments, except Flannels and Blankets.

COMMENCING AUGUST 10th

USUAL TERMS

All Orders Previously Taken Will Be Promptly Filled

Joseph B. Martindale & Frederic A. Juilliard
Receivers of

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY
WORTH & CHURCH STS. NEW YORK CITY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

HOWARD BAYNE, President.

Dated June 24th, 1914.

July 14th, 1914.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF UNITED STATES LEAD CORPORATION:

As directed by the Court, you are notified that a Decree of Foreclosure of the Mortgage securing your Bonds was entered this day by the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the sale under which will take place September 30, 1914, and you are requested to communicate with The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Mortgage, for purposes of the common protection of the bondholders.

J. HARVEY SMITH, Prothonotary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., Aug. 10, 1914, and then opened, for installation of beds and wire equipment for additional story, baggage and dormitory building. For specification apply to [illegible] Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

DIVIDENDS.

119TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1st, 1914, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 10th, 1914.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, June 24, 1914.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, July 31, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid September 1, 1914, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. August 20, 1914.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

Army-Navy Auction Bargains
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'way, N.Y.

Ordeal of house hunting relieved by consulting The New York Times Real Estate Directory. Wide choice of best offerings—apartments, city houses, and suburban homes—clearly arranged according to number of rooms, location, rental or price, and name of owner or agent. Published [illegible]

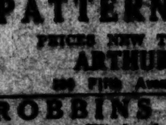
GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street,
Announce for Thursday, August 6th,
The First Presentation for the Trade of
Model Hats for Autumn
The Season's Innovations of Paris Are Reproduced
At $18, $22, $25 and Upwards
Third Floor

Jobs Embroideries and Laces
10 inch Cambric Flounces, 5¾c per yd.
17 inch Cambric Flounces, 6¾c per yd.
3½ inch Organdie Edges, 5⅝c per yd.
3½ in. Oriental Lace Edges, 3¾c yd.
45 INCH ORGANDIE ALLOVERS, EMBROIDERED IN COLORS, 37½c per yd.
Everything in Laces and Embroideries at equally attractive prices.
Fred'k Hacker & Co.,
15 W. 17th Street.

BASQUE GIRDLES
In great variety. A thousand styles of belts, girdles and sashes are awaiting your inspection. Don't fail to see our line.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
"The Belt House of New York."
49-53 East 21st St.

MARGULIES & MAAS,
28 West 20th St.
SKIRTS
The HIGHEST degree of INDIVIDUALITY in design—FINEST WORKMANSHIP.
PRICES MODERATE.

THE SUPREME
Mandel Laces
in Fashion and Values
MAX MANDEL
39-47 West 19th Street



A LABOR SAVER
FOR MANUFACTURERS
who lay up cloth in big lots.
Shuttle Machine Co., 16 E. 17th St.

PATTERN HATS FOR THE TRADE
PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE
ARTHUR LINDAU,
[illegible] Fifth Avenue, at 42d Street.

ROBBINS BROTHERS
Wholesale Distributors
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Mattings.
427-429 Broadway, New York.

MISSES' and JUNIOR BASQUE SUITS,
JUNIOR SUITS $8.75 to $12.50.
Weinreb & Mehrowitz,
212 W. 18th St.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues. in cen. and s.; thunder showers in n.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds, except s. over n. w.

La.—Thunder showers Mon., except fair in s. w.; Tues. fair, except showers in s. e.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except thunder showers Mon. in n.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Thunder showers Mon., except fair in extreme s.; Tues. fair.

Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; continued warm.

Ark.—Thunder showers Mon.; Tues. fair, continued warm.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Ky.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues., moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ind.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except thunder showers Mon. in extreme s.; no decided temperature changes; moderate n. e. winds, becoming variable.

L. Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. to e. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Mon.; warm in w.; Tues. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; gentle to moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Minn.—Fair Mon.; warmer in w. and s.; Tuesday fair, warmer n. e.; gentle to moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Ia.—Fair, continued warmer Mon. and Tues.

Mo.—Fair Mon., except thunder showers in extreme s.; Tues. fair, continued warm.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e. and s.; Tues. fair, continued warm.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues. fair, continued warm.

Kan.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and Tues.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A committee consisting of Edwin G. Merrill, R. Walter Leigh, A. V. Morton, and Roberts Walker has been formed to protect the interests of holders of Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad 4 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds, Series A and B, due 1917. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds with the Union Trust Company, together with the unpaid coupon of Aug. 1.

The issue of $3,250,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which has been called for redemption, is being paid off at the Bankers' Trust Company.

The brokerage firm of Jones & Baker has taken new offices at 50 Broad Street.

Every event in the world's history day by day in The New York Times Index. Saves time and trouble involved in searching newspaper files. Published quarterly. July number out shortly. $8 a year—single issues $2. The New York Times Index, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Wadsworth Co.; I. H. Birnbaum, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Isidor Levy, ladies' ready-to-war garments; 170 5th Av.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Redlick's; Mr. Irvine, cloaks, suits, waists; 8 W. 29.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, embroideries; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BLOOMINGTON—A. Livingston & Sons; S. E. Livingston, cloaks, suits, millinery; 15 East 26th.
BOONEVILLE, Mo.—H. J. Zukak & Co.; H. J. Zukak, house furn. goods, carpets; Woodstock.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. J. Shurtleff, worsteds; 31 Union Square.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silks, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 39 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Mullen & Co.; D. M. Fitzgerald, woolens; Cumberland.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Union Cloak and Suit Store; George Brown, Fall suits; 43 W. 27.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; D. C. Ross, millinery; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; Chas. Popper, ladies', children's Fall coats, suits, dresses; Miss E. Jindra, infants' wear, ladies' muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; G. A. Dahlgren, house furn. goods, stoves; D. H. Davies, pictures, picture frames; Miss E. Brennan, china, cut glass, lamps, crockery; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; C. Knoepfel, sweater coats, sporting goods, auto supplies; Miss M. Hondle, millinery; W. Anderson, silk, cotton waists; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss B. Krueck, embroideries; Miss H. Friend, representing; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Maine Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, dresses; 18 W. 27.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele Co.; G. G. Schuele, hosiery, furn. goods; 60 West 33d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler and assistants, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Cohen Bros.; H. Cohen, woolens; 69 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bilstein-Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, ladies' novelties; McAlpin.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. B. Kirven, ladies' ready to wear; 69 5th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; C. C. Carney, gents' furnishing goods, (retail;) 71 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—Harris, Emery Co.; G. V. Hall, rugs; A. Gere, dry goods; 320 Church.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; M. H. Burns, leather goods, general mdse.; 303 5th Av.
DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D.—Fashion Shop; M. Sweeter, Fall waists, dresses; 18 W. 27.
EL PASO—I. Laskin & Bro.; J. Laskin, general mdse.; Breslin.
FORT SMITH—Prendergast & McShane; W. Prendergast, dry goods; Albert.
FORT WORTH—Monnig D. G. Co.; O. Wondry, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; Albert.
FRESNO—Kuttner, Goldstein & Co.; D. L. Newman, toys; Claridge.
GALVESTON—Garbade, Eiband & Co.; H. A. Eiband, dry goods; Miss E. Schneider, ready to wear; 1,170 Broadway.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner, Beggs & Garvin; N. G. Benner, dry goods; Longacre.
GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—A. E. Nagelstock, waists; 18 W. 27.
HAMILTON, Ohio—Robinson, Schwenn Co.; P. Robinson, laces, notions, cloaks, hosiery, gloves; Navarre.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, waists; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG—Kaufman; J. E. Robinson, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Pegues, Wright D. G. Co.; L. S. Pegues, ladies' garments; Great Northern.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Kelly and Miss Watson, millinery; Miss Walsh, infants' wear; Miss Grauman, cloaks, suits; Miss Mansfield, children's wear; Miss Danihy, cloaks, suits; Miss Wilson, millinery; F. R. Wolf, general mdse.; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. L. Hahn, suits, dresses; Miss L. Marks, waists; S. L. Kiser, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—J. A. Rink, millinery; Hoffman House.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; W. K. Warren, men's clothing, furn. goods; J. E. De Belle, carpets; R. R. Williamson, dry goods; 225 5th Av.; Gregorian.
JOLIET—L. F. Beach Co.; L. Stocker, notions, ribbons; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Geo. B. Peck D. G. Co.; C. C. Scott, jewelry, leather goods; 2 Walker; Gregorian.
KANSAS CITY—John Taylor D. G. Co.; J. C. Troup, jewelry, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Zillman, dresses; J. Brion, house furn. goods; J. Irwin, crockery, cut glass; 25 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE—Dosser Bros.; F. F. Dosser, general mdse.; Flanders.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—Specialty Store; J. J. Utitz, ladies' ready to wear, hats; Miss H. Turner, children's hats; 18 W. 26th.
LINCOLN—Sardeson-Hovland Co.; H. F. Hovland, Fall coats, waists, suits, dresses; 7 West 32d.
LOS ANGELES—M. & V. Halpern; M. Halpern, millinery; McAlpin.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; F. P. Winne, domestics; 220 5th Av.
LYNCHBURG—W. W. Couch Co.; W. W. Couch, furn. goods; 3 Washington Place.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 22 East 17th.
MISSOULA—Missoula Merc. Co.; Miss K. Doherty, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 260 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY—Nachman & Meertief; A. Nachman, dry goods; 71 West 23d; Collingwood.
MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; D. S. Dosser, general mdse.; Flanders.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces; 114 5th Av.; Gregorian.
NOGALES, Ariz.—J. Sabatier, ladies' ready-to-war garments; 170 5th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; E. E. Rewick, leather goods, neckwear; 39 W. 32d.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—Nelson Cloak Co.; A. H. Nelson, Fall coats, suits, waists, dresses; 7 West 22d.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—Ottumwa Cloak and Millinery Co.; D. Wareham, Fall coats, suits, waists, dresses; 7 West 22d.
PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; Miss Martin, ladies' muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss R. Saltz, laces; B'way & 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss F. Lynch, jobs Summer wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PUEBLO—S. Bernheim; cloaks, suits, millinery; Flanders.
READING—Lord & Gage; Miss M. Gordon, books; Miss L. Gordon, art goods; H. Volk, muslin underwear, infants' wear; W. Buck, carpets; 214 Church.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 432 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Decker-Patrick Co.; W. G. Patrick, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, ladies' furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—George F. Sandy Co.; G. F. Sandy, coats, suits, dresses; 1,159 B'way.
SAVANNAH—Ensel, Vinson, Hirsch Co.; M. Ensel, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Reynolds, waists, ladies' furn. goods; Manhattan Square.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; M. Evoy, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
SOUTH BEND—George Wyman Co.; Miss Kreider, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Kreider, millinery; Miss Holliman, ladies' wear; 315 4th Av.
SOUTH BEND—J. Chess Ellsworth; C. Bloom, domestics; M. A. Zimmerman, dress goods, silks; N. Fuller, carpets; 320 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. W. Warren, linens; H. Welch, dry goods; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss M. L. Jones, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; H. Crawford, representing; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; S. Block, hats; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; J. Baer, dry goods; E. S. Strauss, millinery; A. S. Harris, basement buyer; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss D. Robinson, millinery; S. V. Silverthorne, notions, leather goods; H. W. Smith, representing; 31 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bros. D. G. Co.; F. Miller, cloaks; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; R. Richter, silk petticoats; 72 Leonard.
ST. PAUL—Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Co.; G. S. McLeod, cloaks, suits; 17 East 23d.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, jobs wash dresses; 1,161 B'way.
SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas—Frost D. G. Co.; Mrs. Claude Frost, ladies' ready-to-wear garments; 170 5th Av.
SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; Miss Bemis, children's wear; 12 W. 27th.
TACOMA—Peoples' Stores Co.; J. G. Bridges, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
TERRE HAUTE—S. Strauch & Co.; G. Seidman, jobs silk waists; 1,161 B'way.
TITUSVILLE—M. Schiller, coats, suits, dresses; 1,189 B'way.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; R. M. A. Williams, buyer of men's furnishings, umbrellas, hosiery, underwear; F. A. Gerdes, buyer of white goods, linens, bedding and domestics; Miss Rose Farrell, buyer of corsets and brassieres; W. H. Gerber, buyer of laces, embroideries, trimmings, neckwear, ribbons, gloves, and art needlework; E. N. Smith, buyer of house furnishings, hardware, and lighting goods; George Schwager, buyer of jewelry, leather goods, notions, books, and stationery; George I. Smith, buyer of drugs, toilet goods, rubber goods, and drug sundries; 20 W. 23d.
TOPEKA—Crosby Bros. Co.; W. T. Crosby, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss E. A. Conkling, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
TROY, N. Y.—M. Goodkind, general mdse.; Wellington.
VINCENNES—Bondi Bros. & Co.; F. M. Bondi, cloaks, suits; Woodstock.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons Co.; Mrs. A. Dezell Adriance, cloaks, suits, skirts; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Lansburgh & Bro.; H. Lansburgh, jobs dresses, waists, coats, suits; 148 W. 23d.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacon, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 4th Av.

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALESMAN.

Good man who has trade among the department and medium sized stores of Greater New York and vicinity can secure a first-class popular priced specialty skirt line. Beginning September 1st our garments will be guaranteed to the consumer for six months under the advertised registered trade mark,

WEAR-N-SURE,

and unsatisfactory skirts will be replaced by us direct. Storekeeper will have no trouble, as our form of guarantee tag eliminates that. The line can be handled along with other kindred specialty lines. Straight commission basis at start. Apply by letter only to

D. STEINBERG,
CARE STEINBERG BROS., INC.,
75 WOOSTER ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

DO YOU desire WAISTS that combine style, quality with real value? Call and see PETER SAMUELS, 137 West 27th St. Silks, Chiffons, from $3.00 to $8.75.

BUYER.—Man, 20 years' experience in hosiery and underwear, desires position as buyer for 5 and 10 cent trade; best of reference. Y 253 Times Annex.

Sales agency would like to communicate with reliable manufacturer having output of $75,000-$100,000 with view of buying their entire production. Box G 23 Times Annex.

COSSACK redingote suits, $8.75; choice material, guarantee satin lining. Hooker, 122 West 26th St.

Loft to sublet until Feb. 1st; size 75x100. Apply The F. S. Farmer Co., 470 4th Av.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in general merchandise, for city, Brooklyn, and Newark; salary and commission. H. S. Toumo, 376 Church St.

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SALESMAN from Denver to connect with following. [illegible] West. 135 West 27th St.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge.
FIDELITY COLLECTION CO., 63 Park Row. Beekman 3656.

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Flying toys that fly, 10c to $35. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 West Broadway.

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TALLY CARDS, PLACE CARDS, XMAS CARDS.
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H. P. VON NOSTITZ,
MANHATTAN LACE COMPANY,
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CLOTH AND PILE FABRIC COATS, $8.50 to $25. Best Values on Earth.
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DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

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Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns.
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Latest Style Models, newest plaids, worth $8.50; now, to close, $3.50. B. ANDREWS, 4 West 22d.

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Arnstaedt & Co., Importers & Com. Mchts. 104-112 E. 25th. Broadcloths, Men's & Women's Wear.

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Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

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ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
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Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

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Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing, Mailing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6381. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS.
C. N. Meltzner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

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Jacob Holzman, 26 W. 17th St. Popular-Priced Dresses. Large stock always on hand.

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$1 per 1,000, in quantities, and less.
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10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties.
B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

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Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1206, 38-40 W. 32d. Selling Agent.
Rep. best makes in all branches of millinery.

RAINCOATS (Ladies')
Big job of perfect goods in Poplin, Double-Texture and Balmacaan. B. Roonims, 323 Greene, near 8th.

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Velvets exclusively, for the Cutting-up and Millinery trades.
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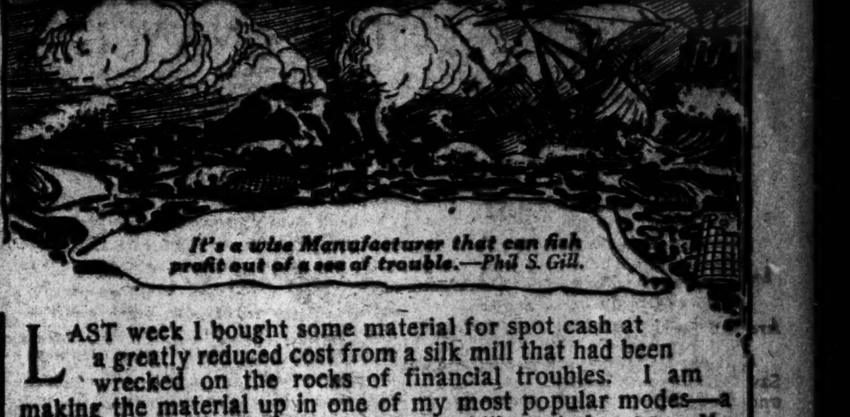

It's a wise Manufacturer that can fish profit out of a sea of trouble.—Phil S. Gill.

LAST week I bought some material for spot cash at a greatly reduced cost from a silk mill that had been wrecked on the rocks of financial troubles. I am making the material up in one of my most popular modes—a stylish new Redingote that has been selling at $10.00. My saving on the material enables me to bring down the price—but only so long as the material lasts. I have enough for

5000 Dresses only—in Satin Duchess and Crepe de Chine
$10.00 Redingote at $6.50

These dresses would be a wonderful buy at any time—coming at this season, the 5000 will be gobbled up in a few days.

Don't wait—call. This model will be shown in my showrooms only.

PHIL S. GILL, 39 West 32nd Street,
The Dress Value Creator.

The most easily reached showrooms in New York and the most worth reaching.

My line is as complete as ever—
Everything in popular Fall styles—$3.50 to $35.00. Of course, my specialty is $7.50 values, but I have a line of Special Evening Dresses at $16.50 that can't be beat. Stunning Serges—$4.50 to $25.00. Dainty Dancing Frocks—$7.50 to $35.00—and all other styles in the season's mode.

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LACES—EMBROIDERIES
HANDKERCHIEFS — NECKWEAR
Up-to-the-Minute—What's in Demand
See Our Lines—They Are a Revelation of Beauty and Artistic Originality
Values Unbeatable.
Clearing Sale of Jobs
At Sacrifice Prices.
Krower-Tynberg Co., Inc.
Broadway, corner 29th Street

FAVORS AND NOVELTIES

Every buyer while in the city should avail himself of the opportunity of looking over our line. If you handle novelties or fancy goods you surely should pay us a visit. If you do not handle favors, it is high time that you should. Stock of all novelties on hand, so we do not ask you to place import orders.

Hallowe'en
Pumpkin Lanterns
Paper Hats
Comic Figures
Noise Makers

Thanksgiving
Turkeys
Fruits
Snapping Mottoes
Christmas

Santa Claus
Tree Trimmings
Christmas Stockings
Paper Decorations

10,000 Different Novelties and Favors.

B. SHACKMAN & CO.
906-908 Broadway, Bet. 20th and 21st Sts.
New Catalogue Will Be Sent on Request.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

OPENING SALE FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.

Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard Street, New York.

Today, MONDAY, August 3d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.,
Without Limit or Reserve, High-class, Well-selected Stock
Inventoried at Over $50,000.00,
Consisting of 3,500 MEN'S and YOUTHS' SUITS,
2,500 MEN'S and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS,
3,000 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS,
5,000 CHILDREN'S KNICKER and NOVELTY SUITS and OVERCOATS.
5,000 CHILDREN'S KNICKER and NOVELTY SUITS and OVERCOATS.
ALSO A LARGE HIGH-CLASS RETAIL STOCK.

The above offering includes the production of several prominent out-of-town makers and presents an exceptional opportunity to buyers of dependable merchandise.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

In the matter of the assignment of Israel Alpert and Morris Yareshefsky, trading as the New York Raincoat Company, SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Friday, Aug. 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 24 East Broadway, N. Y. C., Merchandise and Fixtures, consisting of Men's and Ladies' Raincoats, Balmacaans and Bombazines, large lines of Serge Coats and Office Coats, also Farmer Satins, Serges, Alpacas, Sleeve and Vest Linings, Canvas, Buckrams, Silesias, and Bone and Ivory Buttons, Eastman Cutting Machine, Cutting Tables, Wax and other Figures, Wall Cases, Tables, Chairs, Cashier Desk, Safe and Typewriter.

By order of
J. SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, Esq., Assignee.
WM. C. ROSENBERG, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, Singer Building, N. Y. C.
SAMUEL MARX, Esq., Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,128, Tel. 6911, 6912 Barclay.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

HIGH COST TAILORING WOOLENS.

520 PIECES and half cuts
Finest Serges, Worsteds, Mixtures, Venetians, Crepes, Kerseys, Overcoatings, &c.
450 PIECES
Fall and Winter Suitings, Trouserings, Chinchillas, Checks and Dress Goods; also Suit and Pant Lengths—fine goods.
Terms: Net cash 30 days approved credit.
TOMORROW, TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock.
BURLING & DOLE, Auct'rs, 7 & 9 Greene St., N.Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADALGISA POLIZZI, plaintiff, against LORENZO POLIZZI, defendant.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 17th, 1914.

GUIDO J. GIUDICI,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Lorenzo Polizzi, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, which order is dated the 17th day of June, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on June 20th, 1914.

GUIDO J. GIUDICI,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, JR., and EDITH LOWRY FLANAGAN, his wife; MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY, ALBERT KEEN, MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL COMPANY, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, May 25, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, William L. Flanagan, Jr., and Edith Lowry Flanagan, his wife:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 22, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, June 27, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

If you are seeking a home, the selection will be made easy by consulting The New York Times Real Estate Directory each Sunday, containing advertisements of apartments, city houses, and suburban homes, and choice of hundreds of attractive homes, clearly classified according to number of rooms, location, rental, and agent.—Advt.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

So-Called "No Grade Barley" Cannot Enter as "Screenings."

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that residue from the distillation of bituminous oil is not to be regarded as "waste" as that word is used in the Tariff act of 1909. Innis, Speiden & Co., the importers, took exception to the action of Collector Malone in returning the product as an unenumerated manufactured article with duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, the board decided that the Collector's assessment was correct and must stand.

The Atwood-Stone Company, Minneapolis, was overruled in a contention relating to the classification of barley imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The Custom House authorities exacted duty at the rate of 30 cents a bushel as "barley." The importers claimed the merchandise is barley "screenings," and should be admitted under Paragraph 480 as an "unenumerated unmanufactured article." Several witnesses were called, among them the Chief Inspector of the Grain Warehouse Commission of the State of Wisconsin. He testified that the importations concerned would be called "no grade barley," that is, it is too poor to be graded, but is principally of barley. It is, therefore, classed as barley. This official added that if the product were principally seeds or wild oats, it would be called "screenings," and would fall within the "unenumerated article" provision. Judge Waite, in his decision for the board, says the evidence tends to show that the commodity in question is one grade of barley, although by no means the best. He says it would be illogical and unreasonable to hold that it is not barley. Consequently, the Collector's assessment is affirmed.

Bedford Brown and J. T. Steeb & Co. entered a commodity at Port Townsend, Wash., which was returned under the old law at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as an article unenumerated. The protestants claimed free entry as coffee, or entry as coffee substitute at the rate of 2½ cents a pound under Paragraph 294. The decision says that the importers failed at the hearings to establish any material testimony, with the result that the board is unable definitely to determine the proper classification of the merchandise. Under these circumstances the protest must be overruled.

STANDARDS BUREAU ACTIVE.

Director Tells of Its Work in Report to Secretary Redfield.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has just made public a report from the Director of the Bureau of Standards which shows how many interesting features there are in the varied and extensive work of testing and investigation being carried on. The activities of the bureau run in many lines.

The bureau, for example, took up the mitigation of electrolysis damage in Elyria, Ohio, and presented a report to the city, the gas company, the telephone company and the railway company, which was accepted by all the interests. The report outlined economies which are to be put into practical effect by the parties concerned with the accruing benefit all around.

In compliance with a request from the Automobile Club of America for assistance in testing methods of eliminating "glare" of headlights, a method of accomplishing this has been devised and is being tested. The Director recommends that a patent dedicated to the public be taken on this method.

The bureau has also taken under investigation the influence of atmospheric conditions on the testing of sugars. This influence has long been an unknown quantity, owing to the difficulty of controlling both temperature and humidity in the research laboratory. Relatively large and inexplicable differences have been noted for some years between the tests on imported sugars for the collection of duty at the various ports of entry. So great have been these differences that sugars have purposely been imported into certain ports with the intent of paying a lower rate of duty. The bureau has studied this question, and its investigation now shows not only the exact cause of differences, but also a simple and certain method of eliminating them.

One of the interesting and important pieces of work has been the establishment of a standard of radiation, of which not merely the light in a visible spectrum was measured, but the total radiation visible and invisible was accurately determined. The first test of watches for the public was completed June 7. These tests will be held four times a year and will enable the public to obtain a careful test of high-grade adjusted timepieces. Many other tests are enumerated in the report.

STEAMER IN CANAL TODAY.

Cristobal to Make First Test Trip of Ocean-Going Ship.

PANAMA, Aug. 2.—The first test trip of an ocean-going steamship in the Panama Canal will be made tomorrow by the Cristobal. The steamer will start with a full cargo and a large number of passengers from Colon and proceed as far as the Miraflores lake, where she will remain for the night, returning to Colon Tuesday. She will be the first steamer to pass through Culebra Cut.

Other test trips will be made prior to the opening of the canal for commercial purposes Aug. 15.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,458. SPECIALTIES AND NOVELTIES.—A South African business man wishes to secure agencies for American specialties and novelties.

13,459. RAILWAY SUPPLIES, MACHINE TOOLS, AND HARDWARE.—A general agent maintaining a branch in a large city, in addition to a large office in a foreign capital, wishes to represent American manufacturers of locomotives and cars, railway supplies and appliances, copper plates and tubes or pipes, machine tools, hardware, &c.

13,460. PLANT FOR MAKING KEGS AND HALF KEGS FOR MACKEREL.—The Captain and owner of a fishing vessel desires to purchase a small plant for manufacturing kegs and half kegs for packing and shipping mackerel.

13,461. MOTOR TRUCKS.—A resident of a South American country is interested in establishing a motor truck service between the various sugar and rice plantations of the region and the railroad, to operate as a feeder to the railroad. He is now financing a company for that purpose, and expects to begin the service with two two-ton machines. American manufacturers should communicate directly with this person in Spanish.

13,462. GASOLINE OR ACETYLENE GAS SYSTEM.—A resident in the Levant has a country house which he wishes to light by gasoline or by acetylene gas and would like to hear from manufacturers who are prepared to undertake the installation of such systems.

13,463. SMALL DISTILLERIES.—Owing to a change in the excise laws of a foreign country it is understood that a number of wine farmers are proposing to set up small distilleries on their farms for the purpose of making brandy from their wine.

13,464. MACHINERY FOR WORKING METAL AND RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.—The manager of an industrial establishment, who has important connections with a foreign municipal administration, is desirous of obtaining the agency of large American firms manufacturing equipments for factories. He is especially interested in metal working machinery and equipment for railway workshops and engine building works. He states that he will be in a position to place orders for about $4,000,000 worth of goods in the near future.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

New Essex and Sussex

SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY

THE DE LUXE HOTEL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST

55 Miles from New York

Fast Express Train Service.
Under the exclusive management of

DAVID B. PLUMER.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

New Monterey

North Asbury Park, N. J.

Will Remain Open Until After Labor Day.

250 rooms with private bath and hot and cold sea water connection.

100 rooms with hot and cold running water. Long-distance telephones in all rooms. Surf Bathing—Sailing—Fishing. Daily concerts and dancing.

S. O. Dennis, Asst. Manager. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Telephone 1600 Asbury Park.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Coolest Location in Atlantic City

OSTEND

Occupying entire block of ocean front and connected with the famous Boardwalk; in the popular Chelsea section; capacity 500; unusually large, cool rooms, with unobstructed view of ocean from all; every appointment and comfort; sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel; notable cuisine and service; orchestra of soloists; dancing twice daily; social diversions; special, $17.50 up weekly; illustrated booklet mailed; auto meets trains; entirely new management by owners. John C. Gossler, Manager.

ELBERON

AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

NEW HOTEL MERION FIRE-PROOF

Vermont Av. and beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Unexcelled cuisine. Special terms—$17.50 up weekly. Bus at trains. C. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

New Hotel Breslin

On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 200 rooms with hot and cold running water, 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps. G. FRANK COPE.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mount Pocono.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.

Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, [illegible] orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. [illegible] Open All Year. For road map and [illegible] W. T. & H. [illegible]

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

NEW YORK—Monticello.

ALBERT HOUSE, MONTICELLO, N. Y.

Just the Place.
Spend August in the Mountains.
SPECIAL LOW RATES. Altitude, 2,000 feet.
F. J. WELTON, Prop.
Telephone call, 221 Riverside.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.

CRAGSMOOR INN

High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.

Season June 10 to October 1. Address R. Dale Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

The Edgewood

At Greenwich, Conn.

To those who have postponed leaving town and who desire to remain close by we would suggest an inquiry in regard to special and attractive inducements at

"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"

From Now Until October 1st

Ownership Management insures highest standard of service throughout.

The Edgewood Motor will make daily trips from Hotel Vanderbilt. Bookings taken at Hotel Office.

FINE AUTO RUN OF 28 MILES.

Golf Links. Modern Dancing and all outdoor and indoor amusements provided.

The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners

Also

The St. Charles, New Orleans

"FINEST ALL YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"

SOUTHFIELD POINT CLUB

STAMFORD, CONN.

Designed for an exclusive patronage. A new house with every modern convenience. 5 minutes by trolley to station, 50 minutes to N. Y. Directly on the water, with white sandy beach. Golf, tennis; excellent boating. Garage. W. B. Stubbs, [illegible] Hall, 114 West 79th St. Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

In the Berkshires

RED LION INN

Stockbridge, Mass.

Fine 18-hole Golf Course.
Splendid Roads.
Good Tennis.

Allen T. Treadway, Prop.

CITY RECEIPTS $343,882,164.

Controller Issues Report for Six Months Ended June 30.

Controller Prendergast has just issued the semi-annual number of the series of monthly reports. It shows the financial administration for June, including the six months ended June 30.

In the last six months the city's total receipts amounted to $343,882,164, of which $115,118,628 was from taxes, assessments, water rents, docks and ferries, and miscellaneous revenue.

Since Jan. 1 the city has borrowed $226,589,250 in short and long term securities and has redeemed $189,604,206. The outgo aggregated $310,711,316, of which $4,576,303 was in taxes to the State and $75,109,340 in expenses of the City Government. The outlays for permanent improvements aggregated $35,912,965 and for interest on debts $20,288,278.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Calendar.

Jacob Rosenthal,
William P Leahey,
Edith Haber,
A Schwartz & Co,
Keystone Const Co,
Henry Auerbach,
E H O'Brien,
B & I Walzer,
Washbourne & Holton,
James Clancy,
Francesco Battaglia,
Morris Budriner,
Under objections:
Morris Cohen,
Casimir J Vlean,
Joseph Gettinger,
Ernest J Linson,
Emily Laudau,
Concord Petroleum Co,
Model Button Works.
Adjourned cases:
Arthur G Bear,
John H Goetschins,
Louis C Neuburger,
Ellenbogen & Giffler.
Motions:
James H Whittaker,
Kaufmann & Labens't,
David Rosenfeld,
Raub & Mukihofer,
Patrick J Healy,
Tobias Greenthal & M H Herrmann & Co.
Louis Halpert,
Frank Galvin,
Frederick Meyer,
H & H Raabe,
H W & B D Otis,
Abraham Moltz,
F D Homan & Co,
Rosenberg & Solav,
Joseph Moritz,
Gardiner & Burton,
Rockwell Motor T Co,
Aaron Wolpert,
Sidney Dringer,
Silverberg Bros,
A O Brome & Co,
Henry Baum,
H Bischoff & Co,
N Y R E Secur Co,
Belmont Apt Hotel Co,
Guzy Bros,
Print Weave Co.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fred<Luxenburg.
In re Brown (Benson)
Lippman<Shonzeit.
In re Creston Av.
Troyano<McLoughlin.
Same<same.
People ex rel Mistretta <Familiar Assn, &c.
Asstd Supply<Raborg, (2 acts.)
Czorney<Czorney.
Pfeiffer<Mayhew.
In re Burden, (Hyatt.)
People ex rel Bonomolo<Fam Assn, &c.
Cornell<US Wood Pres
Kolbrenner<Bob.
Szumlanski<Hudson Struct S Co.
Sarasohn<Peop Thea.
Cox<Boynton.
Cleaveland<same.
R A Schoenberg Co<Hall.
Caiola<Goetz.
Cohen<Cohen.
Sullivan<Kraus.
Triplett<Triplett.
Hennessey<Hennessey.
Atwell<Rabinoff.
Arrow Rlty<Pugh.
Fed Sugar Ref<N Y C RR.
Stern<Stern.
First N Bk<Heinze.
Robinson<McKnight.
Pleasant Spring<Mattuci.
Gallagher<Von Boskerck.
Hoisting Mach<Scofield Eng.
Lippman<Cefola.
Philip<R & L Co.
Simpson<Pavlova Ballet.
Strogahtz<Strogahtz.
Ladd<Un Realties.
In re Milstein, (Clayton.)
Soc for Relief of P W, &c<Morasco.
Bushby<Berkeley.
Corn Ex Bk<Ensign R
Davidson<Diamond.
Gertenbach<Gertenb'h.
Greenwood<Wanamkr.
Same<same.
Johnstone<Zimmerm'n.
Karp<Beck.
Kiernan<CNY.
Langone<R J Donovan
Lincoln<Rosenthal.
Lama<Arrue.
McGurdy<For'gn Auto
Met Sav Bk<Gelbwake
Mogelowitz<Corbett.
Same<same.
Neuschotz<Neuschotz.
Persky<Int G & E F.
Von Jenny<Eirado.
Nebelong<O'Rourke Eng.
Klein<Kohn.
Casey<House & Home (2 acts.)
Canwood<Canwood.
Cist<Stancourt Ldry.
Epstein<Smolensky.
Franzone<Franzone.
Freeman<Wanamaker.
Finnegan<Weisbecker (2 acts)
Lodwick<Van Dyk.
Schaitkin<Un Mfg T.
Thomas<Wal Cal, Inc.
Townsend<Carter Con (3 acts.)
Wadleigh<Tonkin.
Defelippo<Defelippo.
Whitehead<Whitehead.
Rosenberg<Thorley.
Machlowitz<Ellner.
Stern<Stern.
Sullivan<Sullivan.
Folz<Folz.
People ex rel Rosenberg<Waldo.
Composite Lath<Glasco Ice.
Mutual Life<Hoadley.
Israel<Israel.
Central Tr<Rosson.
Long<Long.
Goldsmith<D H Gould.
Panny<Heide.
Un Tr Co<Gilmour.
Megurowsky<Megn'sky
Mella<Burati.
Renty<Talmadge.
People <NYParcel Dis (2 acts.)
CNY<Bergoffen.
People ex rel Appleby <Polk.
Hazen<Century Co.
Hiller<Hiller.
Steckler<Wolf.
Farley<Hollingsworth (2 acts.)
Shearer<Shearer.
Walker<Leslie.
Thayer<Cohen.
In re Daily.
In re Rosalsky.
Cohen<Lukather.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Anna M. Tooker,
Virginia Hollins,
Adam I. Sands,
Edwin F. Post,
Henry C. Eno,
Thomas Bolger.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wild<Livingston.
Lotos Adv<Sire.
Schwartz<Aloha Rlty.
Rubin<Bierman.
Kirschbaum<Gen Accident Ins.
Stumpf<Harbater.
Tobey<Mesa.
Hyman<Saloman.
Katz<Tigner.
Greenberg<Mayer.
Block<Max.
R I RR<Silverman.
Weber<Dean Co.
Feltenstein<Kaufman.
Lynch<Murphy.
Waslylewicz<Reith.
Stump<Harbater.
Peper<Schaefer.
Martini<Lublang.
Friedman<Edelson.
28th St Co<Pendleton
Lewis<Leary.
Lieberman<Stern.
Smith<Ward.
Seiffer<Turkeltaub.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Saul Lefkowitz<Morris Podalsky—Samuel Schumacher. William N. Carpenter<Incorporated Platas Realty Co.—Isaac Ringal. Albany Savings Bank<Fleischman Realty Co.—Theodore K. McCarthy. Ella Hirsch<Carrie Marx—Bernard Reich.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Brown<Brown—Phoenix Ingraham. Albany Savings Bank<Edgar—Edward L. Parris. In re Allen Supply Co.—Henry A. Friedman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M

Hansen<Hansen.
Watson & Pettiger<Acme Homes et al.
Sherman<Mayer.
Lightfine<Marcus et al
Schsuck<Far Rockaway Est.
Roan Ox Point Realty Co<same.
Same<same, (Act. 2.)
Althauser<same.
Same<same, (Act. 2.)
Same<same, (Act. 3.)
Farmer<Resnick.
In re Victory.
In re Mary Victory.
Rubino<Cooper.
Stamm<Stamm.
Citizens Trust<Loeffler et al.
Drescher<Bendin et al.
Collins<Brand et al.
Macarze<Adams.
Hall<Hall.
Same<same.
Ager & Co<Sanitary Utensils Co.
Adams<Garbaskey et al
Beach<Stellon.
Meier<Lechman.
Buhre & Co<McMullen et al.
Vandergew<Zenken et al.
Greve et al<Graf.
Farkus et al<Glucken.
Buano<McQuade.
Connallan<Tunick.
Connell<NY & L B S Line.
Shaw<Savage et al.
People ex rel Urban Water Sup<Connolly.
Beck<Jaffe et al.
Merzbach<Baylis et al.
In re Anastasia Curry
Schleisner<Krouner et al.
Hock<Hock.
Danza<Danza.
Langraf<Langraf.
In re Cargiulo.
Re<Ruger.
Federman<Carl Ruger.
Lord<Tollman et al.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 4.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S. Motion calendar—Estate of Mary Benjamin. Will for probate—Mary Bender.

TRIAL TERM—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Benjamin Kraemer<William T. Holland—H. T. Banzhof.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:57|Sun sets..7:15|Moon sets..1:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:28	5:37	11:22	12:00
Governors Island	5:50	6:00	11:51	12:00
Hell Gate	6:27	6:50	12:28	1:40

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 2.

SS St. Paul, Southampton, July 25.
SS Prinz Mauritz, Haiti, July 27.
SS Mexican, Philadelphia, July 21.
SS Keyingham, Rosario, July 1.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, July 30.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July	25
Seguranca	Havana	July	23
Coya	Montevideo	July	7
Europa	Naples	July	21
Saramacca	Puerto Barrios	July	27
Martha Washington	Trieste	July	18
Columbia	Glasgow	July	25
Bergensfjord	Bergen	July	25
Rochambeau	Havre	July	26
Minnehaha	London	July	25
Allianca	Colon	July	28
George Washington	Bremen	July	24
Borinquen	San Juan	July	28
Carolina	San Juan	July	29
Caribbean	Bermuda	Aug.	1
Graecia	Inagua	July	29
Antilles	New Orleans	July	28
El Occidente	Galveston	July	28

DUE TOMORROW.

Vaderland	Antwerp	July	25
Venezia	Palermo	July	23
Ancona	Naples	July	22
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	July	29
Mexico	Havana	Aug.	1
Concho	Galveston	July	29
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Aug.	1
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug.	1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	July	29
Chicago City	Swansea	July	22
Pannonia	Gibraltar	July	25
Beacon Light	Shields	July	21
Hubert	Para	July	24
Gregory	Barbados	July	28
Comal	Mobile	July	28
El Alba	Galveston	July	30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Bantu, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nunwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 2.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp to New York, was 600 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 4th, forenoon. Red Star Line.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 193 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 3d, forenoon. Holland America Line.

SS Columbia, Glasgow to New York, was 238 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 3d, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Pannonia, Trieste to New York, was 920 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 5th, afternoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 291 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 216 miles S. at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 179 miles S. at noon.

SS Vesta, Baton Rouge to New York, was 104 miles N. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 65 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 643 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 8 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 133 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Gulfoil and Shenango, Port Arthur to New York, was 231 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 282 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Seguranca, Havana to New York, was 334 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 7 P. M.

SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 530 miles S. at noon.

SS Saramacca, Puerto Barrios to New York, was 478 miles S. at noon.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 55 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 227 miles S. at noon.

SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 212 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Finland, at Dover, Aug. 2.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, Aug. 2.
SS Perugia, at Genoa, Aug. 2.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Cherbourg, Aug. 1.
SS Kroonland, from Dover, Aug. 1.
SS Anisonia, from Moville, Aug. 1.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, Aug. 1.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 6, SS St. Paul.

Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington, and at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Pannonia.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 7, SS Vaderland.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington, and at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Pannonia.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Pannonia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 17, SS Potsdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington, and at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	Aug.	8
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	Aug.	6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Aug.	7
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Aug.	10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru	Aug.	13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana	Aug.	14

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 4; Hongkong, July 8; Shanghai, July 11, and Yokohama, July 21—which arrived per steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 4.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form a corporation "for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom; and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby;) also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps, or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes, and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, including insurances upon automobiles whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect re-insurance of any risks taken by it," as expressed in Section 110 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 29th, 1914.

M. A. Stone, C. A. Garthwaite,
L. B. Bowden, H. C. Ochs,
John J. Kline, A. P. Korthauer,
C. V. Meserole, A. Whelpley,
J. S. Frelinghuysen, G. F. Hutchings,
J. A. Metz, Jr., Louis C. [illegible]
Garrett W. Van Cleef.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER

To **BOSTON**

THE Way to Travel in Summer

The Great White Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL

Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, Week Days and Sundays at 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M., same Service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston.

Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER

To **PORTLAND** Maine

Vacationists bound for Maine will find this 390-mile sea trip of 22 hours a fascinating holiday—part of the vacation itself.

Big, roomy steamships, with first-class dining saloon service and splendid staterooms.

Steel Steamships OLD COLONY and NORTH LAND (Maine Steamship Line) leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special DAY TRIP every Monday at 10.30 A. M.

Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

CUNARD

Established 1840

FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD

THE NEW MAGNIFICENT

S. S. "AQUITANIA"

Fitted with every device for safety and aid to navigation. Motor lifeboats with wireless telegraph apparatus. Restaurant and Grill Room a la Carte without extra charge. Swimming Pool. Garden Lounges.—Gymnasiums, Verandah Cafes, and Elevators in both saloon and second cabin.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Via Fishguard
WORLD'S FASTEST WEEKLY OCEAN PASSENGER AND MAIL SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS

"LUSITANIA" Aug. 4 6:00 P.M.
"MAURETANIA" Aug. 11 6:00 P.M.
"AQUITANIA" Aug. 25 4:00 P.M.

*Laconia, Aug. 19 3 P.M. | Lusitania Sept. 9 1 A.M.
Mauretania, Sept. 2 1 A.M. | Aquitania Sept. 15 4 P. M.

*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.

Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
PANNONIA.....Aug. 11 | CARPATHIA.....Sept. 1
IVERNIA.....Aug. 22 | ULTONIA.....Sept. 15

Round the World Trips, $474.85 & up.
Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc.; send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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announce that they have made arrangements at their London Office to care for the immediate financial needs of American travelers. Friends should apply to any of their offices in the United States and Canada.

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245 Broadway New York

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (FRANCE.) Departures from New York Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Lorraine..Aug. 5 | *La Lorraine...Sept. 2
†France (new).Aug. 12 | †France (new)..Sept. 9
*La Savoie....Aug. 26 | *La Provence..Sept. 16
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class 'Cabin (II.) & 3d Class Pass'rs Only.
†Rochambeau......Aug. 8 | *Chicago......Aug. 29
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRO AMERICAN LINE
Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I, Aug. 19 Sep. 23 Oct. 28
MARTHA WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, Sept. 10, Nov. 7
AND OTHER
SAILINGS SATURDAY or WEDNESDAYS 3 P.M.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G.A., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
NO DUST—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT WEDNESDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. See Parade, Museum, Public Buildings, etc.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BERMUDA TOURS
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5 days, $27 and up.
8 days, $33 and up.
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE
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VACATION Tours and tickets. Send for 80 page booklet, mailed free. [illegible] Tours, 1,246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WHITE STAR PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.

"OLYMPIC"

LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER
For LONDON PARIS AUG. 8 10 A. M.
AUG. 29, SEPT. 19, OCT. 10, OCT. 31.
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg & Southampton
OTHER SAILINGS.
OCEANIC.......Aug. 22, noon; Sept. 12, Oct. 3
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
ADRIATIC AUG. 6 NOON
Suites de Luxe, Electric Elevator Service, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, Swimming Pool.
CEDRIC.......Aug. 13 | BALTIC.......Aug. 27
CELTIC.......Aug. 20 | ADRIATIC.....Sept. 3
Mediterranean—Italy.
Canopic, from Boston Aug. 20, from N.Y. Aug. 21

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 7 | PHILAD'PHIA.Aug. 21
NEW YORK...Aug. 14 | ST. LOUIS....Aug. 28

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N.R., 16th St.
Min'haha.Aug. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis.Aug. 22
Minnetonka.Aug. 15, 11:30 AM | Minnewaska.Aug. 29

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND..Aug. 8 | FINLAND.....Aug. 22
KROONLAND.Aug. 15 | LAPLAND.....Aug. 29
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

MEXICO
Use the Water Route. Direct passenger and freight service.
Weekly sailings on Thursdays from
New York
(Calling at HAVANA)
to
Progreso, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico.
Schedules, rates, etc., promptly furnished on application to
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
General Office—Pier 14 E. R., New York

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Columbia..Aug. 8, noon | Caledonia..Aug. 22, noon
*Ausonia...Aug. 15, noon | Cameronia.Aug. 29, noon
*Carries second cabin and third class ONLY.
FIRST CABIN, $75 and Upward.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
†Rotterdam.......Aug. 11 | †New Amsterdam.Aug. 25
*Potsdam........Aug. 18 | *Noordam..Sept. 1, 10 AM
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Caserta.......Aug. 13 | Taormina.....Aug. 29
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port. Official Agent all Lines. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—MARY E. L. JOLINE and ALBERT STICKNEY, as executors of the last will and testament of ADRIAN H. JOLINE, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELLA H. SANDFORD, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, Alice Ives Reid, Cora Marsh, and United States Trust Company of New York, as co-trustee with Adrian H. Joline deceased, of the estate of Ella S. Hoffman, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1914.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Ella H. Sandford, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby and Olga Sandford Ormsby, the mother of and person with whom Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, an infant under the age of fourteen years, resides:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1914, and filed on the 16th day of June, 1914, with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which said summons and complaint were also filed in said office on the 16th day of June, 1914.

Dated July 16, 1914.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line
Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Regular Service between New York, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.

Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."

Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.

DAYLIGHT SERVICE SUNDAYS

Yonkers, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany and Troy. "RENSSELAER," Pier 32, N. R., 8:45 A. M.; W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M. "Adirondack," Poughkeepsie and return $1.00. Pier 32, N. R., 10 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.

Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.

THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings
Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 131st St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades.
Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Stbt. Co.

MANDALAY
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM,
DANCING FREE. Beautiful Silver Cup.
Dancing Contests Mon. & Wed. Evenings.
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN.
*Day trip omitted Monday.
Regular Stops at West Point daily; Highland Falls Sunday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st Street.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
MORNING. | EVENING.
Leave Battery, 9 A.M. | Lv. Battery, 7:30 P.M.
W. 131st St., 10 A.M. | W. 131st St., 8:30 P.M.
Yonkers, 10:30 A.M.
Tel. 179 and 3263 Broad and 3884 Morningside

No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9236 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH & FISHING BANKS
Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A.M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th, ½ hour later; E. 136th, one hour later than at Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals.

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle; Lv. ft. W. 42d St., daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Music. Lecturer. Tkts. & folders hotels & tkt. offices. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

SUMMONSES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, Jr., and EDITH LOWRY FLANAGAN, his wife; MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY, ALBERT KEEN, MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL COMPANY and LOUISINE W. FERRIER, Defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant Louisine W. Ferrier:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, June 2, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Louisine W. Ferrier:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 22, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, June 27, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER
LEAVE WEST 129TH ST.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WEST 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00 and 2:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30 and 2:00. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 6:30 and 7:30. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship. 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There has been a general rise in temperature to above normal conditions throughout the central valleys, while high temperatures continued to the westward, except in the central Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific Coast.

In Montana and the interior of the northern Pacific States temperatures Sunday ranged from 94 to 100 degrees.

In the East and South temperatures were only moderately high.

Thunder showers continued in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and in the central Rocky Mountain region, and there were also scattered thunder showers from New England to the lake region and in lesser number over widely scattered sections from the Lower Missouri Valley into Texas and the middle plateau region.

Elsewhere over the country fair weather prevailed.

There will be showers Monday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Thunder showers will continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and there will also be scattered showers in the West Gulf States Monday, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday.

Elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday. Temperature changes will not be important.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Monday and Tuesday will be moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly south, except east off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday, with showers in the morning in the east portion; Tuesday fair.

New Jersey—Local thunder showers Monday morning, followed by fair; Tuesday, fair.

New England—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	70	67	4 P. M.	84	82
6 A. M.	71	66	6 P. M.	84	80
9 A. M.	74	72	9 P. M.	77	76
12 M.	79	78	11 P. M.	74	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:45—1,210 Evergreen Av.; Adolph Bettman. $5
1:15—311½ W. 24 St.; John Erickson..Slight
2:20—146 E. 47 St.; G. McCarthy......Slight
3:20—2,478 8 Av.; Neil Donovan......Slight
4:05—849 9 Av.; Nathan Berman........Slight
4:45—220 E. 25 St.; not given..........Slight
5:05—409 Madison St.; Stutz & Houck.Slight
11:05—124 W. 26 St.; L. Frunkas......Slight
P. M.
3:35—111 W. 17 St.; Silverman & Weinstein ....Slight
3:40—344 Madison St.; Tony Harbotz..Slight
3:55—111 W. 71 St.; Hotel Hargrave..Slight
6:30—201 E. 96 St.; Isaac Travis......Slight
7:35—504 E. 12 St.; Gallo & Son.....Slight
7:40—987 3 Av.; not given............Slight
7:50—220 E. 27 St.; Geo. Wilkins.....Slight
10:00—331 E. 125 St.; Mrs. B. Delhas..Slight
10:00—320 5 St.; —— Benjamin.........None
11:35—718 W'chester Av.; M. McConville.Slight
11:40—570 W. 183 St.; Francis Fitzgerald.. ....Slight
11:50—7 & 9 W. 116 St.; J. Domant.....Slight

Through an error in transmission the police reported on Friday a fire in the premises of Pitgoff Brothers, Inc., 13-17 Crosby St. The fire at that address was in rooms occupied by another firm.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Six-story double tenement in 112th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., plot 40x100; a bargain. E. M. Vickers, owner, 132-4 Bowery.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Detached house, plot 40x120, 17 rooms, 3 baths, pantries, laundry, 3 porches, steam heat and hot water supply; vegetable and flower garden and fruit trees; everything in very best condition; nicest part of Flatbush; suitable for 2 or 3 families; all rented. 424 E. 8th St., 2d floor, near Cortelyou Road.

Will sacrifice, to close an estate, a six-family house; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; 81 Bleecker St., Brooklyn. Inquire week days until 5 P. M. George Cloos, 39 Stagg St., Brooklyn.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

Eight-room house, modern improvements, $40. 1,221 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome-168th.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A rare opportunity to purchase pretty country home, 35 minutes out, in big business town; banks, schools, stores, churches, &c.; at a sacrifice; new house of six rooms, with improvements; magnificent, large piece of garden land; big road frontage; the whole place for $2,700; $125 cash, balance $15 a month; if you don't want to come to the city, plenty of work to be had in this big town. Carson, Box 140 Times Downtown.

A Very Big Bargain.—Elegant piece of land, 100x170; very fine location at Huntington, L. I.; two blocks from trolley; ten minutes from harbor; for $280; $15 cash; balance in five years; very high land; near school, church, and stores; title guaranteed. C. Morton, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Can be seen until 8 P. M.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

For sale, 2,500 acres timber land, conservatively estimated 6,000,000 feet saw lumber also 5,000,000 lineal feet ties, poles, &c.; would consider income city property. Geo. Goodelle, Geneva, N. Y.

For sale, 1,300-acre stock farm, large amount stock; 400 acres virgin timber; $30 per acre; will exchange for income city property. Geo. Goodelle, Geneva, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach, golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent. C 70 Times.

Residence Park.—Nine rooms; convenient; rent, sell at bargain. C. B. ALLEN, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Spencer Arms

Southeast Cor. of Broadway & 69th St.

12-Story Modern Fireproof Building, convenient to Subway express and elevated stations and all street car lines.

Under New Management.

9 to 13 Room Housekeeping Apartments with 3 bathrooms and having permanent light on all sides.

ALSO

1 Apartment of 6 Rooms

Suitable for a physician or a dentist.

Rental $2,200 & upward.

A few apartments ready for immediate occupancy.

C. F. DE CASANOVA, Agent on Premises, Or Your Own Broker. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3996.

9 WEST **STANTON** 91ST ST.
Eight rooms and bath, $840-$900.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)
Seven rooms and bath, $1,300-$1,800.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West (100th St.)
Eight rooms and bath, $960.
All-night elevator service.

MARION
2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Six rooms and bath, $690-$900.
All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON
601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station).
Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths.
$510-$1,000.
All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY, **REMCO** 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th Street.
Studios and Apartments from Oct. 1.
James E. Ball, Manager.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard Service, All Night Elevator.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome All-Year Home.

on the north shore of Long Island; magnificent water view; all rights and privileges to yacht club, beach, and tennis courts; house strictly up to date; every improvement; beautifully kept streets and drives; 3 blocks from station; only 30 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; place can be bought at a bargain; only need $500 cash; balance to suit. C. Shanley, 348 West 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Banking Department, State of New York
IS SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE
Modern Houses--Bungalows--Building Lots

at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia and Hudson Heights, New Jersey, about opposite Grant's Tomb. Prices average about 50% of former prices. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. Bargains for Builders, Investors or Homeseekers.

Address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Sup't of Banks,
601 Times Bldg., New York City.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

At a Sacrifice.—Must be sold Monday, August 3d; $500 cash, balance easy terms; beautifully furnished house, 95 Cooper Av., containing 13 rooms; slate roof, modern improvements; plot 50x175, with garage; 5 minutes from beach, 3 minutes from station. Apply Owner, 95 Cooper Av., Long Branch, N. J., or 181 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Country Residence 25 minutes Broadway, railroads, trolley; commutation $4.85; 8 rooms and bath, fireplace, beautifully decorated; $4,600, $600 cash; balance $40 monthly. [illegible], Room 450, Fifth Ave. Building, cor. 23d.

Modern Priced Homes in the Oranges. One house, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, [illegible]; another house, 11 rooms, improvements, large ground, $10,000. Address J. Y. [illegible], Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW—11 STORIES.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,
Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.
Many New Features
Rental Representative on premises daily.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
Broadway & 156th St.
PHONE AUDUBON 870.

Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,
Entire Block Front 179th to
180th Street & Fort Washington Ave.

Largest rooms and best built high-class elevator apartment on Heights; resident owner's attention insures perfect service and attention; leases for suites four to nine rooms now being made; neighborhood most refined. Express station Subway 181st Street. Owner on premises.

BRYN MAWR Opp. Columbia University, Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
430 West 131st St.
Large, light corner apartments, 6 & 7 rooms; exceptionally low rents, $60-$65.
Apply Superintendent or
L. SCHLECHTER, 217 West 110th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.
6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$48; central; select; booklet furnished.
Apply on premises.
Golden Realty Co., Owners.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Plots 50x200. Price $390, $405, $445. Will be closed out at $280, $300, and $320. A small payment down and easy monthly payments. A grand place for a home, farming, and chicken raising. Only 50 minutes from 34th Street, New York. Address Brown, Box 33, New York Times.

OLD HOMESTEAD.

Needs few repairs; 8 rooms, full cellar, outbuildings, shade trees; ideal location for good paying boarding house or poultry plant; property all fenced in; need $200 cash; balance $18 per month; title guaranteed. Address C. Barsh, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; can be seen until 8 P. M.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet.
MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y.
Phone Cort. 2552.

Real Estate Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—$7,500; very easy terms; Colonial country home near the water; fine plot, 110 feet by 227 feet, in healthiest section near N. Y.; select neighborhood; established social centre; an unusually well built house of 10 rooms designed to suit the high ground which it occupies; very large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace; ceilings are beamed; walls panelled; large central hall; spacious dining room; butler's pantry; kitchen; front and back stairway on first floor.

Four large master bed chambers, two tiled baths, and sleeping porch on second.

Two bed chambers, sewing room, bath, and trunk room on third floor.

Large veranda; open terrace; electric light, steam heat; floors parquetted; laundry; all conveniences; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; very convenient to express station; schools, churches, country club, large lake; boating, bathing; best of outdoor sports Summer and Winter. Address OWNER, A. F. R., Box 165 Times.

Two cottages at Asbury Park, N. J., in fee simple; one of 11 rooms and bath, and one of 6 rooms and bath. Address Howard W. Brady, Laurens and Monroe Sts., Baltimore, Md.

Beautiful house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; latest improvements; best section of Cranford; sell on satisfactory terms. S. R. Droescher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Three-room bungalow; open fireplace, large porch; overlooking river; $645; terms; commutation 13c. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

SUMMER COTTAGES for sale or to rent. Send for booklet. Honce & Du Bois, Belmar, N. J. Phone 568.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

For Rent—Furnished offices in German-American Building. One Liberty St., at $35 per month until May 1, 1915. Will sell tenant new furniture cheap. Address L 241 Times Downtown.

29 West St.; building, 30x90; low rent; will alter; your own broker or owner. Chas. Levinson, 568 Broadway.

83d St., 121 West.—Parlor floor, suitable dressmaker, milliner, or similar business.

A.—At 69 Wall St., Suite 50; handsomely furnished private office and desk room.

Brooklyn.

Lofts, 81x45; steam heat, electric elevator; 780 Madison St., corner Patchen, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

95th, 336 West.—Lady will rent six sunny rooms, well furnished, overlooking Hudson; high-class house; references.

East Side.

45th St., 19 East.—Handsomely furnished two and three rooms; bath; kitchenette.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Entire floor for business or living purposes, or both, 26 West 43d St.; $75 per month. Apply D. R. Jamieson, 500 5th Av.

57th St., 140 West.—Three rooms and bath; $900 to $1,200; studios, north light; $720 to $840.

Washington Heights Apartments.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Broadway and 156th.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

East Side.

New Apartments, 115 and 123 East 53d St. 6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,560 to $2,600.

Brooklyn.

357 Sterling Place, (Prospect Park.)—High-class apartments; best section; rents, $28 up.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

New Jersey.

NEWLY decorated room and choice board, $18 to $21; for couple, $32 to $40; extremely attractive quarters, Club Cottage, Monmouth Beach tennis club grounds; use tennis courts included; highest references essential; three minutes from depot, four from ocean and swimming pool; rarely attractive environments and cultivated social life. Address Secretary, 244 Times.

SIXTH DOOR FROM BOARDWALK.
Good home table; large rooms; terms $12 up; $2.50 per day up.
151 St. Charles Place, Atlantic City.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

63D ST., 23 AND 30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board optional; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful cool front suite; also single room; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (Near 70th.)—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable, quiet house; good table; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Exceptional value, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; suite two rooms, complete service, $8 week; Southerners, transients.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; reference.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; "L," Subway; phone.

71ST, 32 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional table board.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single rooms; excellent table.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; homelike; refined environment; references.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, excellent table; Summer rates; references exchanged; subway.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful rooms, entrance to park, excellent cuisine, Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; Southerners; table guests.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large second-floor room; bath; gentlemen; meals; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

113TH, 530 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

33D ST., 243 EAST.—Newly furnished, clean, light, airy rooms; gentlemen; respectable couples; conveniences.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; attractive Summer rates; references.

38TH, 12 EAST.—Attractive rooms; suites, private baths; elevator, electricity; Summer rates.

38TH ST., 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms, en suite; elevator; Summer rates.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

62D ST., 162 EAST.—Nicely furnished room in private house; running water, telephone.

64TH ST., Madison Av., 733-735.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

92D ST., 128 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $8, $9, $10.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; gentlemen; permanent only; electricity, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large front room; running water; medium-sized room; private; references.

39TH, 9 and 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $6, $7.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; board optional; every convenience; telephone.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity; select; reasonable.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

49TH ST., 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $7, $9.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

50TH ST., 35 and 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; excellent location; $5, $6, $8, $10.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms, private baths; $4, $6, $8, $10; telephone.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; attractive rooms, twin beds. $5.00.

71ST, 163 WEST.—One handsomely furnished double room, Subway 72d; reasonable rate.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, medium, cool corner rooms; electricity; phone; Summer rates.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

73D, 101 WEST.—Rooms, running water; twin beds and single room; shower bath; telephone; first floor; electric lights; references required.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath; references.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished room, one flight, adjoining bath; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Rooms little different from the average; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large or small; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; also adjoining; Summer rates; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room, bath; telephone; private residence; convenient all cars.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms; electric light, telephone; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; conveniences; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished room; also small room; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; conveniences; reasonable.

78TH ST., 212 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, twin beds; subway; references; Summer rates.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; electricity, phone; small room.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large and small, private baths, electricity; Summer rates.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; use of parlor; breakfast optional; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

82D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electricity; private bath; Summer rates.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Delightfully cool front parlor and bedroom, suite adjoining bath; piano; private entrance. Holbrook, or phone Bryant 3816.

89TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool room, with private bath; also single; electricity.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone, $2.50 up.

95TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED, LARGE ROOM, $4 WEEKLY, PRIVATE HOME; GENTLEMEN.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, cool, light room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morningside. Apartment 19.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive room in private family. Apt. 7.

118TH, 400 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Comfortable room; elevator; shower; electricity. Camp.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; private home; business people preferred; NOT an apartment; exceptional neighborhood; Subway; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, 66th St.—Lovely room, overlooking Park; homelike surroundings. Railing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (137th Subway.)—Single and connecting rooms; excellent table. Apt. 34.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; private house; references required.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES.
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

YOUNG LADIES, 3 wanted to complete class just commencing; several positions open for our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 53 West 38th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALESMAN.

Good man who has trade among the department and medium sized stores of Greater New York and vicinity can secure a first-class popular priced specialty skirt line. Beginning September 1st our garments will be guaranteed to the consumer for six months under the advertised registered trade mark,

WEAR-N-SURE,

and unsatisfactory skirts will be replaced by us direct. Storekeepers will have no trouble, as our form of guarantee tag eliminates that. The line can be handled along with other kindred specialty lines. Straight commission basis at start. Apply by letter only to

D. STEINBERG,
CARE STEINBERG BROS., INC.,
73 WOOSTER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN wanted for Chicago, (except State St.,) Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri for a distinctive line of undermuslins and children's dresses; none but A1 men with good following in this line need apply; commission and drawing account. X 363 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Newmark & Banziger, Inc., 257 4th Av., are open for salesmen for different territory; line of popular-price muslin underwear; must have good following, straight commission basis; excellent opportunity for the right men.

SALESMAN wanted for city and office trade on popular-priced coats that are sellers; commission; only experienced men will be considered. H. & I. Cloak Co., 34 West 17th St.

SALESMAN.—Side line; commission; metropolitan district; we pay your expense for following our leads. Contractor, Room 29, 19 Bridge St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in general merchandise for city, Brooklyn, and Newark; salary and commission. H. S. Touma, 275 Church St.

SALESMAN on buttons for cloaks and suits; young man; state age and experience; commission. Address S. B., 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Good following; carry strongest line hand-made infants' wear; entire Middle West; strictly commission. Rouff, 220 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted who is acquainted with consumers of paper boxes; salary or commission. Address Box L 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS (2).—ONE AS STENOGRAPHER TO GENERAL MANAGER, OTHER ASSISTANT TO CHIEF CLERK. APPLY THIS MORNING, 8:30. ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE CO., 28 W. 38TH ST.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Employment Agencies

Thirty cents a line.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT, reliable colored servants procurable; Progressive Agency; references investigated thoroughly. Harlem 5370.

COOK, WAITRESS together; sisters; willing, obliging; excellent reference; wages, $30, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av.; Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. S 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, woman accountant, who will finish present work about Aug. 10, seeks new connection with a public accountant or in an office requiring exceptional service. L 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typewriter, high school graduate, conscientious, capable, good worker, desires position. Levin, 403 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; typist; knowledge of shorthand; 17; conscientious and accurate; will start for $6. C. C., 111 East Houston St. Phone 8276 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Exceptional qualifications; wide awake; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, stenographer, young lady, 18, beginner, wishes position. Box 62, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, desires position of responsibility. R., 848 Dawson St.

CASHIER.—Filing; experienced; meat market; references. S. Jarrett, 1,756 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience brokerage, commercial; quick, neat, accurate; present employed; high school education; A1 references. D 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, will accept small salary with future advancement. Gertrude Rosenberg, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; experienced young woman of refinement; references ability, trustworthiness. Permanent, P. O. 137.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, seeks position requiring unusual ability; eight years' experience. Miss J., 814 Hewitt Place, City.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Interested, hard, conscientious worker; educated; beginner; $6-$8. M 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy, businesslike; miscellaneous dictation; charge correspondence; hard worker; $12. G 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sensible, natty, good grammarian, speller, accurate transcriber; $10. K 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable business school graduate; experienced; $8. K 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Year's experience; transcribes accurately; understands office routine; references; $8. L 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, active, thoroughly competent; small salary. S., 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) two years' practical experience; references; $8. L 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, three months' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; $6. L 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well recommended; accurate, neat, capable beginner; transcribes rapidly; $6. L 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 280 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HARRY SALLMAN and WILLIAM SALLMAN, individually and as copartners trading as SALLMAN BROS., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that William Sallman and Harry Sallman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 19th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOHN J. MURPHY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Murphy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1914.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 182 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—A.—SYSTEMATIZER, accountant, 30, with thorough knowledge of modern office and factory systems, commercial and cost accounting, scientific management, including planning and dispatching, with college and mechanical training, seeks executive position with progressive manufacturing concern. Efficiency, L 278 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed, audited; labor-saving systems installed; investigations, confidential work a specialty. Bondy, 317 East 23d. Gramercy 5485.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 808 John. Room 508.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 28, married, ten years' experience as bookkeeper, ledger clerk, and general office man, will be disengaged shortly, would like to connect with progressive house; references from present and former employers. Telephone Rector 2088, or L 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced young man, speaks English, French, Italian, Armenian, and Turkish, desires employment in company or as interpreter in hotel. Write, Martin, 108 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER TYPEWRITER.—General office work; three years' experience; good education; employed; seeks change, prospects for advancement; $15. L 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—Law school graduate desires responsible position; excellent references; moderate salary. L 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, thoroughly competent, small salary to start, desires position. M. Kaufman, 30 Orchard St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, (22,) experienced, good education, desires position. S 131 Times.

BOY desires position; advancement; office experience; reference; switchboard. Mackas, 340 Cherry St.

BOY, honest, neat, willing to work; school graduate. Thomas, L 248 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Man, 25 years' experience in hosiery and underwear, desires position as buyer for 5 and 10 cent trade; best of reference. Y 208 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable young man, German-American, 28, single, wishes good, steady position with good family; city or country; eight years' experience; A1 references. Henry Miller, 203 West 82d St., care of W. J. Dineen, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position wanted by a careful, intelligent chauffeur; best of character; best references. 318 West 57th St. James Slater.

CHAUFFEUR.—Six years' experience, seeks steady position; will take odd day's work or instruct; best references. L 102 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—Japanese, single, careful driver, do repairs, understand gentleman's place. Jima, care Crane, 221 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR—Experience, (24,) A1 references; moderate salary. Jack Benjamin, 978 East 165th.

GROCER'S UNDERWORKER.—Business college graduate, young Japanese, wants position with small retail grocery to get experience in general; will be pleased to help in bookkeeping; $10 month with board. Watanabe, 465 East 57th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese general houseworker, trustworthy, two years' references. K., 624 Lexington Av.

JANITOR, strong man, small family, wishes position to take charge of high-class apartment house; can do all repairs, plumbing, carpenter, electric, locksmith, elevator repairs. Hirsch, 168 East 108th St.

MAN, German, 40, wishes position in private place or other light position; understands care of horses; desires good home more than wages; references. Martin Huber, 43 Randolph Av., Clifton, N. J.

PAINTER, Paperhanger.—Outside work properly attended to. J. Salop, 891 Tiffany St., Bronx. Phone Melrose 9259.

PORTER, elevator and switchboard man, colored. R. Felby, 230 West 63d.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR who does not "guess," and whose estimates check with cost records, desires position where such service is appreciated. L 94 Times.

SALESMAN on cloaks and suits; 10 years' selling experience in office, jobbing, and city trade; best reference. L. B., 340 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Expert, idle part time; mornings, $10 week; evenings, $5. Phone 3056 Chelsea.

STENOGRAPHER—American boy, beginner; completed full course; accurate; $7. L 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, GOOD BUSINESS ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE, LEAVING NEXT WEEK FOR TRIP THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA, DESIRES TO COMMUNICATE WITH FIRM HAVING BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN THAT TERRITORY. ADDRESS IMMEDIATELY. Y 204 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced typist, general office assistant, desires position; salary no object; business experience. L 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) energetic, neat appearing, ambitiously inclined, fair handwriting, accurate figurer, desires any work; office experience; salary no question; references. L 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bookkeeper and salesman, business experience, best references, desires position with future. J. Margolin, 20 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) experienced shipper, packer, and parcel post rater, desires position. M. Rosenberg, 171 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, thoroughly experienced, shipping department; good packer, wrapper, marker. Anthony Spanier, 193 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (19), bright, good education, honest and industrious, wishes to learn useful trade; excellent references. L 59 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) wishes position as office or bookkeeper's assistant; first-class references. W. Steinauer, 726 East 136th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, energetic, desires position with good future. D. D. G., 233 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,048.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VALENTINE FINK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Valentine Fink are hereby given notice that on July 6th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 30th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,122.—In Bankruptcy.—HERRIS OLDAK, also known as HARRIS OLDAK or HARRY OLDAK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Herris Oldak, also known as Harris Oldak or Harry Oldak, are hereby given notice that on July 23d, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 13, 1914, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,837.—In Bankruptcy.—UNION JEWELRY CO., Bankrupt.

Union Jewelry Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 3rd, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,050.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX MICHEL and JOSEPH MICHEL, Bankrupts.

Max Michel and Joseph Michel, individually and as members of firm of M. & J. Michel, were duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 21st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,140.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY S. MORRIS, Bankrupt.

Harry S. Morris was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 30th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

ACCOUNT FAMILY SEPARATION private family will sacrifice to immediate purchaser following exceptionally fine late model, high-class, foredoor type automobiles, used at our city and country home, Lake George, N. Y., namely: Studebaker model "35," 6-passenger, electric self-starter and electric lights; like new; $725; Pope Hartford, 5-passenger touring car, only run 4,000 miles, $650; Cadillac 5-passenger, including self-starter, $600; Chalmers light 7-passenger touring car, $500; also Rambler 7-passenger touring car, like new, $500; above cars are fully and luxuriously equipped, including electric lights; only used one season; splendid condition throughout; ready for immediate use; inspection and demonstration at owner's private garage, 487 Vanderbilt Av., near Fulton St. "L" Station, Brooklyn. 'Phone 2168—Prospect.

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.
Pope-Hartford 1912 touring car; looks like new; excellent running condition; good tires and fully equipped; bargain; $700.
COLT-STRATTON CO. Used Car Department.
W. H. BARNARD, Manager,
87 West End Av., 64th. Col. 6000.

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.
Cole, 1913, four-cylinder, roomy, 5-passenger car, mechanically sound; newly painted; full equipment, with electric starter.
Mr. BARNARD,
87 West End Av. Phone 6000 Col.

Simplex, 1911, in excellent mechanical condition; must sacrifice; last 14 months dead storage and run very little; will give the Simplex guarantee; cost, $6,500; will sell for $1,400, or will rent with my chauffeur. See Owner, Mrs. Wilson, 4752 Col.

Owner will sacrifice 1913 Velie touring car; guaranteed in excellent condition; electric starter, lights, &c.; bargain worth while. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Pullman five-passenger touring; up to date; fine-appearing car; in first-class condition; will sacrifice to induce immediate sale. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

1914 King runabout; absolutely new car; electric starter, lights, &c.; will sell less than wholesale price. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Automobiles for Rent.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6802.

Beautiful touring car, $2 hourly, $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Lenox 8813.

Packard cars; beautiful fore-door; seven passenger; $3 hour up. Murray Hill 151.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 5 West 61st St., near Broadway.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

Small collection good paintings, including Inness, to close estate. Administrator, L 87 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

John Daly buys platinum, gold, diamonds, pawn tickets, antiques. 654 6th Av., (cor. 38th St.)

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 113 University Place. 2292 Stuyvesant.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERMAN MORITZ and BENJAMIN GLAXON, individually and as members of the copartnership of HERMAN MORITZ, and the copartnership of HERMAN MORITZ, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Moritz and Benjamin Glaxon, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 12th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—RUDOLPH A. OESMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph A. Oesmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 8th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BARNEY STEINART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Barney Steinart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 20th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—L. DOFFLEIN & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that L. Dofflein & Co., Inc., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated July 1st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ANDREW ZWIRMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 20th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Sept. 14, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 1, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,084.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILIP SELDES and BEN KAPLAN, Bankrupts.

Philip Seldes and Ben Kaplan, individually and as members of firm of Seldes & Kaplan, were duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 14th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,113.—In Bankruptcy.—J. HENRY CARSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said J. Henry Carson are hereby given notice that on July 21, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 13, 1914, at 1:15 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, Macy's, Gimbels', Saks', Riggs' restaurant, 33d, locket containing child's picture and monogram in diamonds and turquoise; liberal reward. Return Mrs. Charles A. Stevenson, Kane Av., Larchmont, N. Y. Telephone 94J.

LOST—Black silk bag, containing trunk check, American Express, No. 200,377, Miss Durrell, Broadway Subway, between 7:55-8:10 A. M.; reward. G. P. Sutorius, Pier 12, East River, city.

LOST—In Tremont on July 24 platinum star-shaped sunburst, large diamond in centre. Liberal reward, no questions, for return of pin or pawn ticket. Charles W. McDonald, 3,923 Broadway.

LOST—Memorandum book, red covers, about 4 by 8 inches; "New York Notes" on cover. Notify Room 613, Hotel Marie Antoinette, receive liberal reward.

LOST—On Saturday, July 18, in or near Maillard's, ruby ring, surrounded by diamonds; reward. E. T. N., Box 321, Madison Square P. O.

LOST—Amethyst fob in gold setting attached black ribbon; suitable reward, no questions asked, if returned to Loton H. Slawson, 17 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST—Gold bracelet with three diamonds, 5th Av., between 38th and 39th, Friday afternoon; reward. Stanley Doggett, 11 Cliff St.

LOST—Ring, one ruby, two diamonds, in box at Hammerstein's or Kaiserhof; suitable reward offered. Room 165, Astor Hotel.

LOST—Small hand camera, on 2d Av. "L," Sunday, Aug. 2; reward. L 296 Times Downtown.

$50 REWARD.
Lost, Thursday night, between the Claridge Hotel and Palace Theatre, pearl bar platinum pin. Rita Stanwood, Maryland Hotel, 104 West 49th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—From Three Oaks Tea Room, Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y., brown female Pekingese, pointed black nose; liberal reward return of dog.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for an unlisted securities salesman with capital, who has demonstrated his ability and success in the past; a well-known banking house desires to establish this department and is prepared to co-operate fully with a man of proved ability who can undertake its management. Address in confidence, Box 23, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

A MAGAZINE MANAGER with capital is wanted by a well-known publication to undertake its management; a live, energetic man will readily see the possibilities in this opportunity; circulation and popularity established; only management essential to bring large results. Reply for further information to Box A2, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

Splendid opportunity in the remunerative, fascinating outdoor life; $6,000 cash buys half interest in 20,000 large, modern, thoroughly established poultry ranch, in full operation; premium contracts; New York's finest hotels, clubs; great possibilities; investigation solicited. J. S., care of Cyphers Incubator Co., 41 Barclay St., New York.

A New York corporation manufacturing a meritorious article in great demand by all merchants desires a responsible representative to handle their output and act as sole agent for same. Small capital required, which you handle. Apply 303 5th Av., Room 1,009.

U. S. Patent Door Bolt.—Costs less to manufacture, will sell higher, and is best of all on market; have no funds to manufacture; will sell; offers wanted, or terms for manufacturing and marketing. J. Shone, 800 Elton Av., Bronx.

Energetic man, some capital, can find excellent opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe, opening. HEART CITY, G 23 Times Annex.

Motion Picture Theatre, 600 seats, with 1,000-seat airdrome attached; extraordinary proposition; also others. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, desires active partner; highest references; investment required. Y 201 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 19 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d. Room 1,018.

Pianos and Organs.

Wheelock upright piano in good repair, fine tone; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty cents a line.

Perfect multigraph typewritten letters; addressing, typewriting; lowest prices; prompt delivery. Weiss Duplicating Company, 3 East 17th St. Phone 564 Stuyvesant.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE AMERICAN CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 19,584.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of the trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the third day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

A subscription list and subscription cards of The American Citizen, a magazine, card index and letters relating to subscriptions, electrotypes and cuts, one rug, one filing cabinet and the right, title and interest of the trustee in and to the name "The American Citizen" and the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to the good-will and right to publish The American Citizen.

The said property will be open for inspection at No. 539 Broadway on July 30th and 31st, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. IN BANKRUPTCY. IN THE MATTER of MAX GREENWALD and ISAAC M. FAIGELMAN, Bankrupts. No. 19,698. TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BANKRUPTS:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Sydney S. Braunberg, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the third day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Dresses, machinery, power tables, motors, shafting, forms, desks, chairs, fixtures, etc.

Goods will be open for inspection at No. 539 Broadway on July 30 and 31st, 1914, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, July 20th, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE MATTER OF ALFRED E. BADT & CO.—Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 3d, 1914, by order of the assignee, at 10:30 A. M., at 41 West 4th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above assignor, consisting of men's hats, merchandise, fixtures, &c.

H. HOWARD BABCOCK,
Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,033.—In Bankruptcy.—REISER HAT CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Reiser Hat Co. are hereby given notice that on July 21, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 13, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,111.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR J. GAGNON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Arthur J. Gagnon are hereby given notice that on July 21, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 13, 1914, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CITIZENS TO HELP IMPROVE THE PORT

Mayor Names Prominent Men to Confer with Terminal Committee of Estimate Board.

WILL AGREE ON EXPERTS

Skilled Engineers Will Be Employed to Prepare Comprehensive Plan for Harbor Development.

Mayor Mitchel has announced the appointment of this Advisory Committee to confer with the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate on plans for port developments: Louis E. Pierson, E. H. Outerbridge, P. A. S. Franklin, H. B. Walker, Ralph Peters, F. L. Stuart, P. J. Flynn, Charles D. Barry, Chester B. Lawrence, G. W. Bowring, Fred B. Dalzell, and Frank C. Munson. The Mayor requested this Advisory Committee to take up its work on Sept. 15.

"Up to the present time," the Mayor says in a letter to the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, "the city has developed its port and terminal plan at unrelated points in the harbor, dealing with problems as they arose, and endeavoring, subject to financial limitations, to satisfy the requirements of commerce where they were found to be most pressing. Early in the present administration your associations drew to my attention the desirability of formulating a comprehensive port and terminal plan, under and pursuant to which future improvements of our harbor might proceed in an orderly and logical manner. To this end you suggested the appointment of a committee of citizens and engineers, vested with power to formulate and present to the Board of Estimate such a plan.

"After conference with the Terminal Committee, I pointed out the fact that the sole body vested by law with the authority to formulate port and terminal plans is the Board of Estimate, and that it would be impossible for the Terminal Committee of that board to surrender its functions to a citizen committee.

"I stated further, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, that it was our opinion that it woud be most helpful to the city authorities in their effort to formulate and carry out an effective terminal and port plan, if an Advisory Committee, drawn in part or in whole from the membership of the civic associations interested in the problem, should be formed, to act in an advisory capacity to the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate.

"The additional suggestion has been made that the Terminal Committee, after conference with the Advisory Committee, should select a small group of highly specialized engineers to prepare for it detailed plans and to make for it necessary studies. To this suggestion we acceded, and it is the understanding that, following conferences between the Terminal Committee and the Advisory Committee herein created, such selection and appointment of technical advisers will be made; these technical advisers, of course, to be the agents and employes of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, and to be compensated by the city.

"The suggestion was made by the Merchants' Association that I appoint a member at large of the Advisory Committee, who might also act as Secretary thereof. After conference with the Terminal Committee, it has seemed wiser to postpone this matter until such time following Sept. 15, as the Advisory Committee can meet in conference with the Terminal Committee. If the necessity for a secretary then appears, a selection can be made at that time."

McGRATH'S MIGHTY THROW.

Athletic Cop Beats World's Hammer Mark at Traffic Squad Games.

Many men prominent in city affairs were among the 1,400 persons who helped to make the annual field day of the Traffic Squad Benevolent Association at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, L. I., yesterday, the most successful in the annals of the organization. Athletics played a most prominent part in the outing of the policemen, but the dining halls received their full quota of visitors during the afternoon.

Present and past champions of the world on track and field gave exhibitions of their prowess, and in the course of the exhibiting Matt McGrath made his usual world's record heave with the sixteen-pound hammer. McGrath gets no official credit for his effort, but, nevertheless, he hurled the leaden missile 188 feet 7 inches, two inches better than the existing figures.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, and Congressman Herman A. Metz fired the starting guns in the feature events.

Rookies, middle-aged members of the force, and men who have grown gray in the service took part in the seventeen athletic events carded. From the point of general interest, the tug-o'-war between four teams stood out. This event was won by the representatives of Squad C.

Freak events, intermingled with the track contests, added considerable merriment to the occasion. Obstacle racing and greased pole climbing were the best attractions in that class.

The 100-yard dash championship of the association went to John M. Kelly, in the opening race of the day. Not quite bent with his years, but carry twoscore and a half or more, Capt. John Nilon of Traffic Squad E outfooted two veteran rivals in the century dash for men in the department more than 25 years.

Pat McDonald tried to conquer Michael B. Meade, a 240-pounder, in the fat men's contest over 100 yards, but was a yard behind at the finish. Patrick refused to be weighed. The Times Square fixture then attempted to beat the world's record of 51 feet with the 16-pound shot, but could get it out only 48 feet 9¾ inches. Jack Eier was timed in 12 seconds for 100 yards over the low hurdles, while Egan Erighson did 6 feet 3 inches actual in an exhibition high jump.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—With appropriate exercises the corner stone of the new home for Newark Aerie of Eagles was laid yesterday afternoon. The new home will be one of the finest in the country.

NEWARK.—Five-year-old Milton Kelly of 11 Van Buren Street fell into the Morris Canal Saturday night, but was rescued by fourteen-year-old John Kenney of 525½ Market Street. Kelly was taken to the City Hospital, where the doctors took up where Kenney left off, and between them the boy's life was saved.

NEWARK.—Frank McCabe, fifteen years old, a helper on an ice cream wagon, fell from the vehicle at Hermon and South Streets yesterday, the wheels passing over his abdomen. It is feared he will die.

NEWARK.—Stanislaus Laslinski, eleven years old, while attempting to board a moving freight train fell under the wheels. His left leg will be amputated.

PATERSON.—While collecting rents on Saturday Joseph Dublin, a real estate agent, had words with Charles Thompson and was attacked, he says, by Thompson and his father, mother, and brother. The father used a knife and slashed Dublin about the face and throat, while the others pelted him with stones. Dublin is in a serious condition.

PATERSON.—Taken with cramps while bathing at Pompton Lakes, William Andrews was drowned yesterday morning.

PATERSON.—Robert Jones was arrested here yesterday charged with selling cocaine.

BLAIRSTOWN.—Blair Academy has started work on a new gymnasium through the generosity of D. C. Blair, who was founder and for fifty-one years benefactor of the academy.

NEWTON.—So burdened are fruit trees in Warren and Sussex Counties that farmers have found it necessary to prop up the branches. It is figured that the apple harvest this season will reach 150,000 bushels, the largest gathered since 1909, when the yield was 114,000 bushels.

CALLED TO HALLWAY, SHOT.

Clerk Found Badly Wounded Sitting on Stoop with Woman.

Charles Gunderstorm, 28 years old, a clerk living at 418 Fifth Street, was found on a stoop at midnight last night with three bullet wounds and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is expected that he will die.

Policeman Stetter of the Fifth Street Station was walking by 501 East Sixth Street when he saw Gunderstorm and a woman sitting on the stoop. The policeman noticed that Gunderstorm looked ill, and asked the woman what was the matter. She said that the man was "just a little sick." Stetter was about to go on when a man came up and whispered to him that Gunderstorm had been shot. Stetter investigated and found this to be so. He sent for an ambulance and Dr. Cruickshank took Gunderstorm to Bellevue.

Detectives Baughan and Mundo of the Fifth Street Station made an investigation and found that the dying man and the woman had been in a saloon at 503 Fifth Street, when some one called the man out into the hallway and shot him. The detectives held the woman, who refused to give her name, and three men found in the saloon, for further investigation.

Gunderstorm is known to the police as "Lefty," and is married.

CONDUCTOR FOILS BANDIT.

Knocks Masked Man from Car Despite His Two Revolvers.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 2.—A lone highwayman tried early today to hold up a trolley car on the Monmouth County Electric Company's line opposite the old Monmouth Fair Grounds.

The car was slowing down to take a switch when the highwayman, wearing a mask, jumped upon the running board, and, pointing two revolvers at James Hurlinger, the conductor, commanded him to throw up his hands. Instead Hurlinger grabbed one of the revolvers from the bandit's hand, and then knocked him off the car. Hurlinger rang for the motorman to put on speed, and as the car leaped ahead two shots were fired.

There have been several hold-ups in this vicinity in the past three weeks. Automobiles of New York and Newark people returning from resorts near here have been robbed, and several persons have lost large sums of money.

WIVES MAKE "JAG LIST."

Mayor Orders Saloon Keepers Not to Sell to Five Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 2.—Mayor Kneedler of Phillipsburg having been unable to find three men to serve as commissioners to establish a "jag list" has been requested by a number of wives to place their husbands on the list. As a result saloon keepers will be notified tomorrow to cease selling liquor to any of five men complained about.

One man declares that if the Mayor places him on the black list and drink is refused him he will take action to compel saloon keepers to sell to him.

Railroad Reopening Held Up.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 2.—A petition has been prepared asking the discharge of William F. Vosseler of Somerville as attorney of record and the appointment of Elmer W. Romine of this place as counsel for Frank W. Patterson and his associates in the reopening of the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad. The proposed change is to carry out the terms of the lease of the road, which, it was found recently, had not yet been executed, although the Public Utility Commissioners had ordered operations to begin Aug. 1. Why the lease was held up, Mr. Romine said yesterday, is not known to the petitioners.

Urge Park Recreation Increase.

The Welfare Committee of the Citizens' Union which is making a comprehensive study of the budget of 1915 with special reference to appropriations for the social agencies of the city has passed on the items of the recreational budget of the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn. Brooklyn has never had a proportional share of money for recreational purposes and Commissioner Ingersoll has requested an increase of $12,411.12 over last year for playground supervision and equipment and the extension of farm garden work. All of the items were unanimously approved and the organizations interested are urged by the Citizens' Union to see that they are granted.

PANIC IN TUNNEL AS CAR JUMPS RAILS

Catskill Mountain Express Is Saved from Wreck by Alert Engineer.

AIR BRAKES STOP TRAIN

Passengers in Stifling Heat of Weehawken Tunnel Suffer from Smoke and Gases.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DURHAM, N. J., Aug. 2.—The quick thought of Dennis Shay, engineer on the Catskill Mountain Express of the West Shore Railroad, prevented what might have been a very serious accident in the Weehawken Tunnel, between Weehawken and New Durham, today. The train left Weehawken for the Catskills at 11:43 A. M., with fourteen parlor cars filled to their utmost capacity. When the head of the train had almost passed out of the Weehawken Tunnel, the end of which is not far from the New Durham Station, an axle and wheel broke on the rear truck of the fifth car from the back end of the train, causing the car to jump the track.

There was for an instant an excellent chance that the last five coaches would pile up on each other underground, but Shay, the engineer, noticed the difference in vibration the moment the car left the rails, and instantly shut off steam and applied the air brake. The train stopped at once, and the other cars remained on the track, though they were badly jolted.

In the car that had jumped, the passengers were all thrown from their seats, and for an instant there was a wild panic. When the train stopped the passengers rushed into the cars ahead and behind. The windows could not be opened on account of the smoke which filled the tunnel, and in the intense heat the atmosphere inside the cars was stifling.

Fortunately there were many men at work in the tunnel when the accident happened, and the train crew soon got helpers to work and released the car that had run off the track from the one in front of it. Shay then pulled the first nine cars out of the tunnel and into the station at New Durham, where the station agent, Frank Snyder, notified the offices at Weehawken.

Another locomotive was sent up, and the last four cars of the train were pulled back out of the tunnel half an hour after the accident occurred. By this time many of the passengers were almost suffocated, and had their return to the open air been delayed much longer there might have been serious consequences for some of them.

A wrecking crew was promptly brought up from Weehawken, and after an hour and a half of work the car was taken out of the way and the track repaired. Then the last four cars of the train were pulled up to New Durham and the train went on again up the river.

Meanwhile traffic had been tied up on both tracks, and many passengers on incoming trains, after exhausting the diversions afforded by the village of New Durham, boarded the Bergen Pike trolley cars and went on to Weehawken and Jersey City.

MOVIES TO HOLD SERVANTS.

Maplewood Mistresses to Take Monthly Tickets for Their Help.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 2.—Maplewood is going to try to solve the servant problem with the movies.

For years householders have had trouble with servants. It was easy to get them, but hard to hold them. They were coming and going constantly.

A committee of women studied the situation, and decided that there was a shortage of young men, so that servants grew lonely without sweethearts. Another theory was that Maplewood had no amusement, not even a movie theatre. Servants had to go to Orange or Newark for a few hours' entertainment.

Now the Maplewood Improvement Association is to show pictures each night in the Municipal Building, and householders will guarantee the cost by purchasing monthly tickets for their servants.

200 New Remnants Added this Week, $18

$18 Many suit ends from patterns sold formerly at $30 to $50. This is surely a bargain season here. An opportunity that shrewd buyers will seize quickly. To measure only,—2 piece suit, $16. $18

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THOROUGH SUMMARY OF

The Rate Decision

The Annalist, this morning, presents every important angle of the Interstate Commerce Commission's railroad rate decision in a summary which business men will study and preserve. It is a most useful and enlightening survey of the Commission's eight months' consideration of the railroads' right to a general increase in freight rates—which is granted in part and in part denied.

Many other articles upon the most important aspects of the world's commerce and finance also appear in this week's Annalist. No business man should be without its fresh, valuable information.

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The security exchanges of the world have closed on account of the war in Europe. This step has been deemed necessary because of the manner in which foreign investors are dumping securities on the market.

The war has cut the price of American securities. It has not cut their dividends. The yield which you may obtain on the best home securities is the most liberal which has been attainable in years. The closing of the exchanges permits you to make careful and deliberate plans for taking advantage of the investment opportunity which the war offers you.

We are accepting orders to be executed on the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange.

Whether you desire to purchase one share or one thousand shares, our Investment Department is prepared to help you invest. Send for List 133, "Ten Shares of Stock for Less than $1,000." The average of safety is high. The average yield is over 6%. You can seure them on the Partial Payment Plan for an initial deposit of $225.

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to the cabling public

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IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

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